

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 26 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 79 65

January 26 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 52 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 90 79

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.16

3131 日二十月二十年卯乙

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916.

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\$35 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS' TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS IN THE CAUCASUS.

UNIFORMS BECOME SHEETS OF ICE.

Mr. Lloyd George on "England's Whole Weight."

AUSTRIANS IN OCCUPATION OF SCUTARI.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

AIR SQUADRON'S ACTIVITIES.

January 25, 1.55 p.m.
A telegram from Salonica says that an air squadron, at seven o'clock in the morning, divided into two parts, one part going to Monastir and the other to Ghevghele, at the rate of seventy miles an hour. Some of the machines were provided with guns. The air-men were furnished with a chart showing the position of hospitals and Red Cross buildings, which they carefully avoided injuring. They had to contend, nearly the whole of the journey, with a forty mile gale which was blowing on their flank. They had to cross mountains six thousand feet high.

AUSTRIANS OCCUPY SCUTARI.

January 24, 3.30 p.m.
According to a message from Rome, a telegram from Athens states that the Austrians have occupied Scutari.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CHEERING MESSAGE.

January 25, 1.20 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview, said that Germany will very shortly feel England's whole weight in the war. We have now, he said, one of the greatest Armies in the world, and it will shortly be the best equipped. Further, the war had produced a new industrial Britain. Scores of millions' worth of automatic machinery had been erected and would enormously affect industries. At the end of the war, far from being impoverished, the country would be richer in everything constituting real wealth. He emphasised that the Allies were as united as ever and that victory was undoubted.

THE RUSSIANS.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES IN THE CAUCASUS.

January 25, 22.55 p.m.
The difficulties encountered by the Russians in the Caucasus are described in the narrative of an officer which has been received in Petrograd. This states that, for weeks, a column on the summit of a mountain eleven thousand feet high, to the east of Erzerum, was exposed to a blizzard, which buried the shelters in fifteen-foot drifts and blew the huts to pieces. The position was critical, when at length the column was ordered to march. The hurricane was most furious when they began to descend the snow-capped precipices. The men, in single file, forced their way through snow which reached to their shoulders, while rifles were fired to guide those behind. The men's uniforms became sheets of ice, and masks of ice covered their faces. The guns had to be lowered by ropes, but not a man was lost. They had their reward in the panic which their unexpected appearance produced on the Turks.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

January 25, 12.55 p.m.
The Russians have covered 180 miles in a few days, and their right wing is approaching Trebizond.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

MORE AERIAL INCIDENTS.

January 25, 2.00 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that two aeroplanes at six o'clock in the morning dropped bombs on Dunkirk.
A German seaplane was forced into the water by a British aeroplane off Nieuport.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

January 24, 4.25 p.m.
A French wireless message states that on January 12 a large crowd of women and children made a demonstration in front of the Ministries in Berlin against the reduction in bread allowance. They were dispersed by the police, many being killed, injured and arrested.

PETROL SEIZED AT SALONICA.

January 24, 4.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a telegram from Salonica says that a secret store of fifty thousand litres of petrol has been discovered and seized by the French. General Sarraill immediately informed M. Scoulaudis.
The bakers have struck owing to lack of flour, and bread is at famine prices.

BELGIAN CORPS FOR RUSSIA.

January 24, 4.25 p.m.
A Belgian motor machine-gun corps sent to Russia three months ago was reviewed by the Tsar prior to leaving Petrograd for the front.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

January 24, 4.30 p.m.
Speaking in the House of Commons Mr. Tennant announced that there had been only minor operations in East Africa and that General Smith-Dorrien will embark for East Africa after a short stay in Capetown, whither he has proceeded for consultation with the South African Union Government. Heavy rains have impeded operations in Nyasaland.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

DECIDED ACTIVITY.

January 24, 5.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a communique says that there has been activity with grenades and aerial torpedoes at Arras. Ten shells were fired into Nancy. A French air squadron bombed German forts in the region of Rheims and the encampments at Middlekerke and Houdihout.

TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

January 24, 11.55 p.m.
A communique says:—Last night we exploded a mine near St. Eloi, damaging the enemy's trenches considerably. To-day we bombed trenches north east of Arras which were also damaged considerably.

20,000 GERMAN SHELLS.

January 25, 2.10 a.m.
A Paris communique reports that most violent enemy bombardment took place near the mouth of the Yser in the region of Nieuport. The Germans fired twenty thousand shells and the infantry tried to debouch but our curtain fire prevented them leaving their trenches except for a few parties which our fire immediately dispersed. The artillery of both sides has been most active in the region of Boesinghe, Hesse, and Steenstraete. Small parties of the enemy, who attempted to cross the canal at Hesse, were thrown back by infantry and maxim fire. The enemy in Arras, west of the Arras-Lens road, after exploding a mine, tried a fresh attack, which was immediately arrested by grenades and rifle fire. A second attack farther south was equally non-successful. Our batteries north of Soissons wrecked German trenches on Hill 129 and east of Godst Farm in the Rheims district. Our artillery, guided by aeroplanes, seriously damaged a German battery.

PATROL ATTACK SUCCESSFUL.

January 25, 12.50 a.m.
Small patrols penetrated the enemy's barbed wire near Verlorenhoek and fired from a parapet into the trench which was strongly held. They retired without a casualty. To-day the artillery of both sides was active about Loos. There have been bombardments about Hooge, St. Jean, Polken and near Pilkem. We silenced enemy's trench mortars with artillery fire.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AIR SUPREMACY.

AERIAL ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

January 24, 6.00 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant further reported that four military aeroplanes and two seaplanes ascended in East Kent when the raiders came but the latter had got a big start and could not be overtaken. Anti-aircraft guns ashore and afloat directed a fusillade at them. He also announced that in the past four weeks thirteen British aeroplanes and nine, probably eleven, German aeroplanes had been lost in Flanders. We had made six raids to the enemy's thirteen. We used 133 machines and the enemy twenty while 1,227 British flew over the German lines and only 310 Germans flew over ours.

SINKING OF THE S.S. PERSIA.

AUSTRIA DENIES RESPONSIBILITY.

January 24, 6.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram from Vienna says that the Austrian Government has informed the United States Ambassador in Vienna that no Austrian submarine was involved in the sinking of the S.S. Persia.

BRIG-GEN. FITTON REPORTED DEAD.

January 24, 6.30 p.m.
It is unofficially reported that Brigadier-General Fitton has died of wounds in France, and that Second-Lieut. C. H. Davies, of the Welsh Regiment, has been killed in France.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

January 24, 8.20 p.m.
In the House of Commons, on the Report stage of the Compulsion Bill, Mr. Walter Long moved an amendment that the question whether a man was a man who was deemed to have enlisted and had been transferred to the Reserve should be decided by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and that the man should not be liable to death for disobeying the order calling him up for active service. No such proceedings should be instituted except during the war and six months after. The amendment was accepted.

NO INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION.

January 24, 9.35 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. W. M. R. Pridgell (L.) North West Lancashire, said there was nothing in the Bill to prevent putting men under martial law for industrial purposes. He pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George had talked of the need of an industrial compulsion amendment to prevent men under the Bill being employed unwillingly in civilian work. Mr. Bonar Law repeated the Government's assurance on the subject and said that Mr. Lloyd George was as equally sound as any other Cabinet minister in saying that the Bill would not be used for industrial compulsion. The army authorities objected to the insertion of the actual words proposed, because it would be necessary to differentiate between men under the Bill and ordinary members of the same regiment. The amendment was withdrawn.

LABOUR MEMBERS' ASSURANCE.

January 25, 3.20 a.m.
In the House of Commons J. H. Thomas (Lab., Derby) accepted the Government's assurance that they did not intend industrial compulsion, and said he would do his utmost to see the Bill carried out. He considered Mr. Bonar Law not justified in dwelling on any remarkable change of feeling in the House since the Bill had been introduced. Not a single member was there who was not determined to make the Bill produce the good results which the Government expected. We had secured by the Bill a million men who were absolutely necessary for victory. He paid a tribute to the sacrifices of the working classes, proving that the whole country was determined that the Government should carry out all steps, however repugnant in our preconceived ideas, if necessary for victory. He contended that the general consent shown by the House would also be found in the country on the application of the measure.

THE VOTING.

January 25, 12.35 a.m.
The Military Service Bill has been read a third time with 383 against 36. The Bill was immediately sent up the House of Lords where it was read the first time.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S OPPOSITION.

January 25, 12.50 a.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir J. Simon said that despite all the Government had done it was impossible to make the Bill acceptable to the conscientious objector, and to remove the fears of industrial compulsion and starvation from voting which would be interpreted as opposition to the Bill which had not been overcome. He therefore must vote against it. Sir J. Simon spoke amid impatient interruptions.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The war had produced a new industrial Britain, says Mr. Lloyd George.

A telegram from Athens states that the Austrians have occupied Scutari.

Two aeroplanes at six o'clock yesterday morning dropped bombs on Dunkirk.

A German seaplane was forced into the water by a British aeroplane off Nieuport.

Mr. Lloyd George says that the Allies are as united as ever and that victory is undoubted.

Mr. Lloyd George says that Germany will very shortly feel England's whole weight in the war.

The Russians have covered 180 miles in a few days, and their right wing is approaching Trebizond.

According to Mr. Lloyd George, we now have one of the greatest Armies in the world, and it will shortly be the best equipped.

So far from being impoverished by the war, Mr. Lloyd George says the country will be richer in everything constituting real wealth.

An air squadron from Salonica divided into two parts, one part going to Monastir and the other to Ghevghele at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Saiyungyoon School.—Distribution of prizes by Mr. Ho Kow-tong, at 11.00 a.m.
Hongkong Benevolent Society.—Annual meeting, City Hall, at noon.

Friday, January 28.

Belifoe Public School.—Prize distribution by Lady May, at noon.

Saturday, January 29.

Ellis Kadocree School.—Prize distribution by Hon. Mr. G. Severn, at 11 a.m.
St. Joseph's College.—Prize distribution by Bishop P. zanni, at 3.00 p.m.

Monday, January 31.

Queen's College.—Prize distribution by H. E. the Governor, at noon.
City Hall.—Piano Recital by Mr. Desmond Fuller; 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, February 1.

West Point Building Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, at 11.30 a.m.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, at 11.45 a.m.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, at noon.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, at 12.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 5.
Police Reserve.—Annual dinner.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

NOTICE.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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P. O. PEUSTNER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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From 1st January 1916, Board and Lodging from \$30.00 per month and upwards. Best Attention. Excellent Cuisine. Private Dining Rooms for Special Dinners.

Caterers for special tiffin and dinner parties at the Hotel, Clubs, or residences.

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CORNER OF HANKOW AND HAIPHONG ROAD, KOWLOON.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND IS ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL LOUNGE WITH

SALOON BILLIARD BAR.

PUBLIC BILLIARD BAR WITH FIRST CLASS TABLE.

ONLY FIRST CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS STOCKED.

F. E. HALL,

Proprietor.

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(PRIVATE HOTEL RESIDENTIAL ONLY)

Opposite ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are Specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most Centrally Situated, and also special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms \$2.00 per Day or 40.00 per Month with attendance, Hot and Cold Water, Electric light, No Extras. Inspection cordially invited. Full particulars may be obtained either on the premises or at the

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Board and Residence from \$3.50 per day \$85.00 per month.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

THE MANAGER.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING, ACTING MANAGER.

NOTICES.

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GRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes, cures the cough and gives strength against future attacks.

\$1.00 per bottle.

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An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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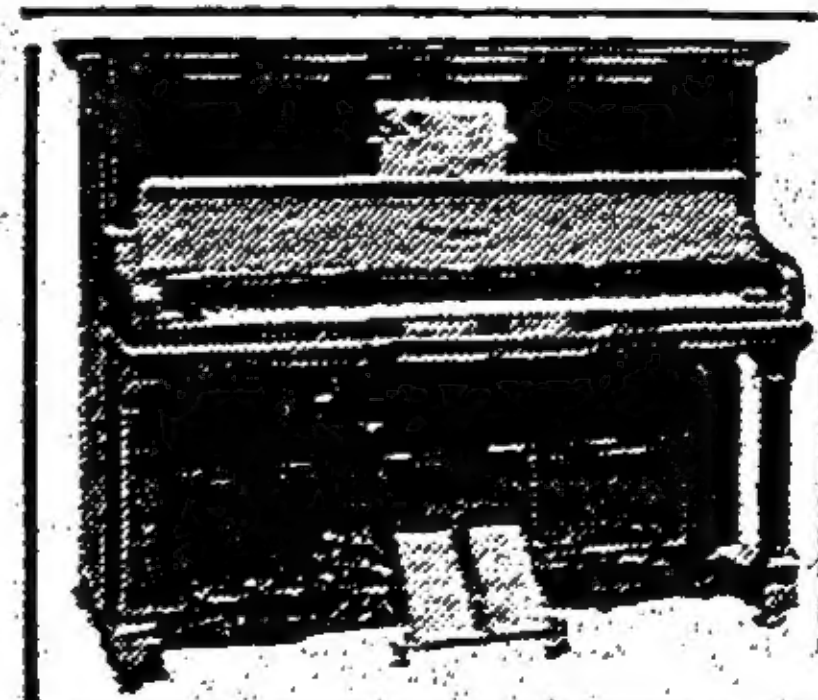
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Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction.

THE NEW ALL METAL ACTION AUTO PIANO

IS BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT AND IS AS

TRUE AS STEEL



The New Metal Action Entirely Supersedes all other Types of Piano Players with the old Fashioned Rubber Tubing and Wooden Valves, and gives a Delicacy and Control Hitherto Unknown. It is Simplicity itself and cannot be Affected by Damp and Insects. Call in and Hear the New 1916 Models.

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BELLE VIEW.

Shaokwan Road, Telephone No. 907.

Meals a la Carte.

BOWLING ALLEY

NOW OPEN.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

British Children in Hongkong.

Dull, lacking in originality—evaluating the same meaningless flow of words fairly describes the proceedings at most of the annual school prizegiving in this colony. As a general rule such functions have little interest except for the fond parents immediately concerned, and parents, of course, are always delighted to learn that the school they have selected for their children is reported upon in glorified terms by the Inspector, that all the requirements of the children in sport and education are receiving the full measure of attention prescribed by a paternal and thoughtful Government, that the teachers one and all have carried out their duties to the Inspector's satisfaction, and indeed, that everything with the school is going on famously and the youngsters progressing along the path of knowledge at express speed.

Daily Press.

Chinese Statesman and South China.

As in all other countries where politics are esteemed as of chief importance, statesmen in China find the tide of their fortune ebb and flow. There are five men whose political or military history is not less interesting than that of those who in recent years have dominated the political arena at home. Apart from the head of the Chinese Government, the leading name was until recently that of Chang Hsin, who showed great ability in the Yangtze Valley during the year of the Revolution. His sole aim was to defeat the designs of the revolutionists, and he did this effectively in the region assigned to him. He was regarded, next to the President, as the strongest man in the Chinese Empire. But to-day the man who occupies that seat of honour is Liang Tai Kwong, the Viceroy, or Governor, of Canton Province. His task was by no means an enviable one when he assumed office at Canton. He took up his duties at a time when the Province was in a very turbulent condition, and he succeeded in bringing order out of chaos. Now that he has the affairs of Canton city and neighbourhood well in hand, he has undertaken the gigantic task of dealing with provincial centres, where more lawlessness exists than during any period that we can remember.

China Mail.

The Burden of the War.

The prohibition of imported luxuries in the United Kingdom, foreshadowed in a telegram we published last night, is doubtless promoted by something more than the wish to secure cargo space on ships for actual war necessities. The colossal expenditure on the war must be a perpetual nightmare to the Government. When Mr. Asquith made his last statement on the financial situation, last November, he told us that the country was importing goods in excess of its exports to the extent of over \$30,000,000 a month, and he also disclosed the fact that Great Britain had lent the Allies \$423,000,000 in a single year. The last vote of credit brought the total cost of the war since its outbreak up to the enormous figure of \$1,662,000,000. This sum carries us up to the middle of February at a daily rate of expenditure of \$5,000,000. After that date we may well expect a further increase, having regard to the larger scale on which operations are now being conducted. These grave figures naturally call for the strictest economy.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lieut. General Aoki.
It is reliably reported, says the N. C. Daily News, that Lieut-Gen. Aoki is on his way to Shanghai to be attached in a military capacity to the Japanese Consulate. He was formerly Military Attache at Peking and has been occupying the position of Commandant of Port Arthur Fortress.

Japanese in South China.
An interesting sidelight on Japanese activity in South China is contained in the following paragraph from the N. C. Daily News, correspondent in Kueiyang, who writes: A printing press here—owned by about the wealthiest man in Kueiyang—has been doing good work for some years. Machinery for manufacturing paper is being brought from Japan, the cost of which, the manager tells me, is \$180,000 and two Japanese have arrived to attend to the setting of it up.

Investigating Malaria in Australia.

Melbourne, Dec. 21.—A conference, to be held in Sydney next month to discuss the whole question of malaria as it affects troops in Egypt and the tropics, methods of treatment and the disposal of cases, will be attended by Professor Welch, of Sydney University, Dr. Cleland, Sydney Board of Health, Colonel Campston, Principal Health Officer Military Medical Services, Colonel Stoker, R.M.O., N.S.S., Dr. Priestly, Queensland Tropical Institute, and Major Maguire, representing Director-General of Medical Services.

Bank Manager Sent to Gaol.
At the Cork Assizes recently John Stafford Dunne, manager of the Macroom branch of the National Bank of Ireland, pleaded guilty to embezzling \$1,500, belonging to the Bank. Counsel for the defence appealed for leniency. The prisoner, he said, married eighteen years ago on \$100 a year, and now had a wife and eight children. Under the pressure of creditors he yielded to temptation, fearing that if the directors knew his financial difficulties he would lose his position. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Governor of Fiji's Son Killed.
Much sympathy, says United Empire, will be felt with Sir Bickham Scott, Governor of Fiji, and Lady Scott, in the loss of their youngest son, Leslie Sweet-Scott, a Lieutenant in the 5th Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry, who was killed near Ypres on September 25, while leading a bombing party to the attack. In a letter to Sir Bickham Scott the officer commanding the 5th Oxfordshire Light Infantry wrote: "From the start out here he began to make his mark as a leader, and had I been asked before his death who was the best officer we had for coolness, courage, and presence of mind for an emergency or any specially ticklish job, I should have said, without hesitation, 'Scott,' and so would any other officer in the battalion."

Generous Ceylon.
Ceylon, the premier Crown Colony, has given generously of her wealth to help Great Britain in the present crisis, remarks United Empire. The scheme adopted by the Overseas Club to raise a flotilla of aircraft which should be representative of all the outlying parts of the Empire, has received enthusiastic support in this Colony. The first gift was a sum of \$1,500 wherewith to purchase the aeroplane which was named "A Paddy-bird" from Ceylon. This was followed by a further \$2,250 for the armed biplane named "A Devil-bird from Ceylon," and recently another \$2,250 has been received by the British War Office, with a request that the third machine may be named "A Night-jar from Ceylon." The cable which accompanied the last remittance stated that subscriptions were still coming in, and it is hoped that yet another "bird" may shortly be dispatched from the island. Mr. F. J. de Saram, a well-known Colombo lawyer, has personally subscribed \$2,250 for a biplane, thus making four aircraft already presented by this Colony.

If you have lost your appetite... one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

Victor Records



POPULAR SELECTIONS,
DANCE, OPERATIC,
SONGS AND BALLADS,
VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRA.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

GENERAL NEWS.

Late of Tromoh Mines.

Mr. J. H. Allan, late of Tromoh Mines, Perak; until recently a Captain in the 9th Lincolnshire, has been promoted to Major and is commanding the 5th Manchester in the Dardanelles.

To Exploit Barmah Wolfram.

A Chinese gentleman of Kuala Lumpur, who has had considerable experience in mining matters in Malaya, contemplates a visit to Barmah in the near future with a view to the exploitation of wolfram in the Mergui district, Malay Mail.

The Late Mr. C. S. Scott.

The funeral of the late Mr. Colin S. G. Scott took place at the Singapore Catholic Cemetery recently. A floral tribute was sent by the Straits Merchant Service Guild, of which the deceased was a member. Those present included Mr. George Scott, Superintendent Engineer S.S.S. Coy. and Messrs A. Dunlop, Dyson, Moss, Ibbotson and W. Perrett. Deceased, says the Singapore Free Press, was formerly in the Indian Marine and came down from Hongkong in one of the Straits Steamship Co's new steamers. He was a smart young officer.

A Sound Magnifier for Wireless.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 27.—A wireless tuner and sound magnifier which is expected to render high wires unnecessary for wireless stations has been invented by Mr. Henry C. Gawler, United States radio inspector for the New England district, and Mr. Herbert M. Hammett, an amateur wireless expert. The inventors say that they can attach it to a barbed wire fence and hear messages being exchanged between stations in Germany. Already they have heard such messages with a simple serial 40 feet from the ground and 225 feet long. Messages from stations in Newfoundland and the Canal Zone can be read with ease, it is claimed. By means of a large phonograph horn the sound is magnified.

Record Fruit Prices in Sydney.

Sydney Dec. 3.—A fruit dealer of long Sydney experience said this morning that the fruit market was the dearest all-round for the last 15 years. The long spell of dry weather was responsible for much of the local fruit—dear as it is—being small and pinched, including apricots and peaches. The jam factories are buying heavily, a number of English orders having been placed here for commissariat requirements. There will use up immense quantities of plums, peaches, apricots, apples, and pears. Of course, the purchases by the jam factories tend to keep prices up generally. County Cumberland and other New South Wales orchards have suffered deplorably from want of rain. Tasmania, however, has had good rains, and will have prolific crops of apples, pears, currants, and apricots. Tasmanian currants will be in Sydney at Christmas, and apricots in January.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

(Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 26, 1915.)

Mohammedan Holy Places to be Protected by Allies.

An Imperial proclamation, declaring that the holy places of Islam will be protected by the Allies and permission given by the Viceroy allowing foodstuffs to be exported to Hedjaz, has been received with gratitude in India. Representatives of Jeddah, Lingah Babrein, Koweit and Mosul have waited on the Governor of Bombay, and earnestly expressed their thanks.

Supplyship Sunk.

It is reported from Melbourne that, on January 6, a British cruiser captured and sank a supplyship to the German cruisers, her officers and men are being taken prisoners.

Interesting Figures.

Some interesting figures published show a remarkable absence of typhoid among the British expeditionary force. There have been 212 cases since the beginning of the war and only 22 deaths.

"Prouder than Ever of the Mother Country."

The High Commissioner of New Zealand has sent a telegram of congratulation to the battle-cruiser New Zealand: "Well done, Halsey!" The High Commissioner paid a great tribute to the work of the vessel. He said that such events mark a new era in the history of the Empire. The Dominions must rejoice that one of their representatives had been in the front rank against the foe. It would make the inhabitants of the Dominions prouder than ever of their connection with the Mother Country, and would inspire them to further efforts to shatter German designs. Thus the strong young States are taking a share in maintaining the integrity of the Empire. When the war is over, the new conditions will demand fresh measures.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extens'on Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Calcutta, New York.

Cunninghams American Consulate, Bombay.

Davis Edgar B. Hongkong Hotel, New York.

Dominicos Boda, Manila.

Gheechong, Penang.

Gheechiong, Padang.

Hangkio, Batavia.

Hoslamong, Penang.

Hypsoanhuat Yongthyekeyay, Bangkok.

Juan Sanglee, Singapore.

Keechong, Sydney.

Mam Eastern Extension, Singapore.

Moklin 33 Third floor Saiyoon Sweet St., Singapore.

J. M. Beck, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Yitab, Shanghai.

Scott, Amoy.

Pon Jhansin Lane, Shanghai.

Cheongtek, Amoy.

A. B. SORESENSEN, Ag. Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

Prepaid Advertisements

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TO LET.—Three-roomed flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flat in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings.

Offices in Des Voeux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak.

No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wanchai.

No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.

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TO LET.—Two houses in "Stonehenge", No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass tennis court.

Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East.

Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November.

Apply Deacon Looker.

Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part; lane at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street.

Apply Property Office, J.A.B.

DINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to "REMO" c/o Hongkong "Telegraph."

TO LET.

TO LET.—(Kowloon) Furnished rooms, with or without board, in private family. Good situation, 5 minutes from Ferry, Tennis Court.—Apply "Multum in Parvo" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E.

No. 74 Mount Kellett Road.

Chater's Bungalow, No. 66.

Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY.

5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Furnished Suite on first level, 3 rooms or separately, baths, verandas, electric light, Tennis. Apply L. A.

"Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

NOTICE.—Strayed from 4, Humphrey's Avenue, Kowloon, White and tan pekinese terrier pup. Finder, please return to above address.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—House or a Flat containing about six rooms, with bath rooms, kitchen and servants' quarters in business locality, Central. Apply "H" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand (two coloured ribbon) No. 7 Remington Typewriter, practically new and in good condition. No reasonable offer rejected. Apply to "REMO" c/o Hongkong "Telegraph."

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
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THE STORE FOR EVERYTHING

AND

FOR EVERYBODY.

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Stock in the Colony.

TELEPHONE 198.

NOTICES.



NEW PRICE FOR
"FELUCCA" Cigarettes -

\$3.00 per 100
\$1.50 per 50

"WALK-OVER" BOOTS & SHOES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
IN BLACK, BROWN & PATENT LEATHERS
\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50. PER PAIR

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Imperial Bouquet per 100 \$5.00

Extra Fine (Grand

Format) - - - " 100 4.40

Crown Prince - - - " 100 4.40

Nectar (Gold Tipped) " 100 4.40

Yildiz - - - - - " 25 1.00

Club Size - - - - - " 10 .35

Non Plus Ultra - - - " 100 3.30

" " " " " 50 1.70

Superfine - - - - - " 100 2.00

Fine - - - - - " 100 2.00

Sole Agents:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

DISS BROS.

English Tailors

NO. 1, WYNDHAM ST.

(FLOWER ST.)

Established 1909.

N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by
H. TOBIAS, F.S.M.C.F.I.O.

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E

OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE

PEG O' MY HEART

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
HONGKONG.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

請向各埠分銷處或向本報廣告部接洽

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

WELLS.—On January 20, 1916, at The Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. H. Wells, a son.

MUSSO.—On January 21, 1916, at No. 13 Route Doumer, Shanghai, to Chev. and Mrs. G. D. Musso, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN-CRAVEN.—On January 21, 1916, at H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. W. H. Price, Reginald, third son of Samuel Brown, J. P. of Trevena, Kingston Hill, to Katherine Isabel, third daughter of Thomas Craven, of Shanghai and 17 Fitzgeorge Avenue, Kensington.

DEATHS.

HARRIS.—At Nanking, China, on the 24th January, 1916, Rowland Harris, aged 31 years.

PEREIRA.—On January 21, 1916, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Joao Manuel Goncalves Pereira, in his 71st year.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY IN HONGKONG.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak in his speech at the Kowloon School prize distribution laid before Hongkong parents some considerations on which they would do well to meditate. Much that the new Member of the Legislative Council said would, of course, apply to any scholars, but his remarks on the home training of children and the duties of parents thereat have a special local bearing. "In this Colony few parents were used to having as much to do with their children as at home, and delegated to others those duties which, at home, they would cheerfully embrace as part of the day's duties." Hongkong has badly needed plain speaking of this description for many a day, and we have taken a great pleasure in publishing it for the benefit of those who were not present to listen to Mr. Holyoak's words.

One of the first things in the social life of Hongkong that strikes the new arrival is that there are sometimes very marked differences between the Britisher of this Colony who has been educated here and the Britisher from home. In certain respects the "Hongkong boy" is vastly to be preferred to the average man who has come from home. He is, for instance, usually far less snobbish and has "a nicer way with him," when dealing with the native or the Eurasian, than has the average home man. And one reason—probably the great reason—for this, is that he has been accustomed from birth to far more "waiting on" than has been the case with the average home Britisher of the mercantile class—the class most largely represented in this Colony. He takes his "waiting on" for granted, and so rarely or never seeks to air his superiority in presence of the Chinese and Portuguese, as is too often the way with the young man from home.

But, like the rest of the world, this "Hongkong boy" has the defects of his qualities. The very upbringing which has served to make him tolerant and kindly and—in a broadly amiable manner—more or less democratic, and indifferent to class distinctions, has also tended to give him less respect for parental authority and more respect for his own opinion than he should, by rights, have. But, as Mr. Holyoak's remarks show, the fault is less his than that of his parents. The cheapness of domestic labour and the high salaries (i.e. high as compared with those at home) paid to Europeans out here throw in the way of the mother the temptation to leave her children to the tender mercies of the boy and the ayah while she devotes herself to social distractions which, at home, would in many instances be less likely to come her way. Now opportunities for enjoyment are not so plentiful in this Colony that those who seize on them should be censured for so doing; but what about the child? While the mother is appearing at tennis tournaments and bridge parties, the child must needs be left to the tender mercies of servants. All that is wanted to alter the present regrettable state of affairs is a little forethought and a little self-denial. Looked at in a common sense light there is not only no reason why parental responsibilities should rest more easily on the shoulders of the Hongkong man or woman than at home, but there is every reason why that responsibility should be accepted with special seriousness here. Physically and mentally the English child in the Tropics develops considerably more quickly than in the home of his race, and to make matters more difficult for him, a greater number and variety of temptations lie in his way than would be the case in his own country. Thus the next best thing to keeping one's children out of the Tropics altogether is to exercise even greater vigilance over them than one would feel called upon to exercise in the Homeland.

1891.

The column headed "Twenty-five years ago" in the Telegraph is no doubt of interest to the antiquarian—the Colony can boast of a few—but readers, who in their haste, cannot wait to notice its heading are apt to be disappointed if they are only on the lookout for the very latest news as to what is to be had in the way of bargains; especially in rare stamps. We understand that the local Post Office has been inundated by ardent Philatelists desirous of being supplied with the Jubilee stamps of 1891, the issue of which was notified on Saturday in the column referred to above, under the heading of *Twenty Five Years Ago!* To the disappointment of these enthusiasts the Post Office was, for once, found to be not a quarter of a century behind the times, but, up to date, with no stock in hand, the same having been exhausted and disposed of a generation ago.

The Yassaka Maru.

After their never-to-be-forgotten experiences in the Mediterranean, the Hongkong survivors of the ill-fated Yassaka Maru must have felt more thankful than words can express when they sighted our island Colony yesterday. It is the first time since the war broke out that survivors from a torpedoed vessel have landed here, and the occasion served to bring home to us more closely than ever before the grim side of the war. Now that they have safely reached their destination, the little group of Hongkong passengers no doubt look back on the affair as though it were some bad dream, but those moments of terrible anxiety and dread will always live in their memories. The bright feature in it all is the splendid behaviour of the Yassaka's officers and crew and the calm and masterful way in which they coped with the situation. On this point all the passengers agree. Nor must the deep and studied concern of the Company for the welfare of the survivors be overlooked. Every thing humanly possible was done for the victims of the outrage, even to the point of furnishing them with ready cash. And the giving of a dinner to the surviving passengers and crew last night was a fitting and graceful act for which the Company will always be remembered.

The Opium Problem.

It is evident from the number of recent prosecutions following raids on illicit opium dens that the smoking of the drug continues practically unabated in the Colony. That is scarcely to be wondered at when we take all the circumstances into account. It will be recalled that, shortly after the closing down of the licensed dens some years ago, quite a number of licences of Chinese restaurants endeavoured to evade the law by giving what purported to be free opium smokes to customers, the cost of which, however, was well covered by an increase in the charges for food. In this way they thought to escape coming within the legal definition of a den, which was described as a place where money was paid for the privilege of smoking. The authorities soon overcame that point, however, by promptly prohibiting opium-smoking in any licensed restaurant. But the habit has by no means of means been suppressed, nor will it ever be, we imagine. The closing down of the licensed dens has intensified the evil rather than otherwise, for, as a direct consequence, "aly" establishments have sprung into being, with the result that there is now no supervision, as there formerly was, over the smokers. We should not, in fact, be surprised if it were found that the number of illicit dens is far greater than the number of licensed places which formerly existed. And the irony of it all is that in many cases Chinese who were paid compensation by the Government when the licensed houses were shut down are among those now concerned in the running of the illegal establishments.

DAY BY DAY

FOR OF ALL BAD WORDS OF TONGUE OR PEN, THE SADDEST ARE THESE:—"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."—Maud Muller.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50; dull. (1915, 57 clear.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 58; dull. (1915, 65 clear.)

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Sawa Maru today.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Sinkiang at 3 p.m. to-morrow.
Australian Mails.—Closes per a.s. Chinggha at 3 p.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Kashmir to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 7/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the birthday of the Emperor of Germany, who was born in 1859.

Departed.
Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Harvey left by the Chiro Maru to-day.

Prize Day.
Mr. Ho Kom-tong is presenting the prizes at Saiyungpun School at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Whist Drive and Dance.
Two whist drives and dances are being given by the R. E. Entertainment Club in the R. E. Theatre on February 11 and 25.

Naval Quadrille Club.
The Royal Naval Quadrille Club is holding a whist drive and dance in the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre on Friday evening, February 4.

Calendar.
From Messrs. Shawan, Tomes and Co. we have received an effective calendar issued by the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., bearing a pretty picture of York Minster.

Voyage Reports.
The a.s. Loongsang, from Shanghai, reports strong north-westerly breeze, with heavy seas. The a.s. Loongsang, from Manila, reports strong monsoon and rough sea.

Hospital Donation.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Yeung Tsou-yung \$40.

Returned.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hennessy, Seth, with their infant daughter, arrived back in the Colony yesterday by the a.s. Andre Lebon. It will be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Seth and child were passengers on the ill-fated Yassaka Maru.

Alleged Armed Robbery.
Two men were charged before Mr. Wood this morning in connection with an armed robbery which took place in Gage Street recently. Inspector Kent asked for a remand, and this was granted until Monday next at 2.15.

Motor Car Accident.
Suffering from injuries received by being knocked down by a motor car a Chinese boy, aged nine years, of Kowloon Tsai, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital. The affair occurred in Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, the motor car being numbered 53.

Mr. J. Hennessy Seth.
Mr. J. Hennessy Seth, partner in the firm of Messrs. Perry Smith, Seth and Fleming, during his holiday in England was admitted a member of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and the Society of Chartered Secretaries, after having passed the necessary examination.

"The Yellow Dragon."
The Yellow Dragon, (the Queen's College magazine) for January is an interesting and chatty issue. It contains the usual features, such as correspondence from Old Boys, school notes, sporting gossip, etc., while a most useful meteorological table, giving the returns taken at the College in 1915, is printed in diagram form.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

Are Things Moving in the West?

During the past week news from the Western front has been more plentiful, but, however much we may thresh and sift it, seems yield but little that is of the nature of material progress. Since the Germans were driven back by the French and British in the autumn of last year, there has been practically no alteration in the line, such gains in ground as have been scored by the Allies being small and comparatively unimportant. Luckily for us the circumstances are such that territorial gain, in this direction, counts as little in comparison with the wastage of the enemy, in men and munitions; and, from recent casualty lists, it is tolerably clear that the Germans' losses are still satisfactorily out of all proportion to those of the Allies. But what of munitions? If Germany can afford to throw twenty thousand shells on one point that is probably not of conspicuous importance, we are driven to one of two conclusions: either she is still far better provided with ammunition than was generally believed, or else she is reaching the pitch of desperation and sheer wildness, when she no longer counts the cost to herself.

Bill Talk.
Is there nobody in the House of Commons strong enough to put an extinguisher on the aimless and interminable talk there? By a merciful dispensation of Providence the Compulsion Bill has now had its run in the Lower House, but even yet there will be people anxious to draw red herrings across the track and to talk for the love of hearing their own voices and airing their own crazes. The sole idea behind all this discussion of industrial compulsion is just the old sweet notion of petting and coddling the dear British workman, regardless of the fact that, but for certain interesting varieties of that class, the war might have been well nigh ended by now. The amusing part of the situation is that the pukka hard-working artisan dislikes and repudiates all this petting; even in days gone by he did not want it, and now he can have no possible use for it, for he is at the front, and Parliament's affectionate solicitude is being bestowed, for the greater part, on the incorrigible loafers and strikers who are masquerading as British workmen and whom three months in gaol would very distinctly benefit.

In the End any Neater?
Another few days will see us at the end of eighteen months of war, and the recollection prompts us to ask: Are we really any nearer to seeing the conflict finished? Without being unduly optimistic one may well feel that some answer to that question lies in several of the cables received in Hongkong during the past twenty-four hours. As regards outside intervention, there is no more and no less to hope than there was twelve or eighteen months ago. The neutral nations and the Vatican have long realized that, like a cold or a fever, the war must run its course, and, deeply though they are bound to deplore all that is happening, they are fain to acknowledge their own helplessness. The Pope is now stated definitely to have refused to offer mediation till Germany does the right thing by Belgium; while Sweden has just taken occasion to emphasize her neutrality. America and Holland have long ago made it clear that they wish to remain strictly impartial; Roumania is thinking her own thoughts and not talking about them, and Greece does not count. So much for the outside point of view. As far as the belligerents are concerned, the most significant wires, perhaps, are those which ever the Russian successes in Asia, the bread riots in Berlin and the Germanizing of Turkey. Taking these two last alone, it is clear that Germany means to work out her own ruin, whether the Allies fight or no. A little more of such "diplomacy" as she is pursuing in her own territory and in Turkey, and there will be really little left for the Allies to do.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Meeting of Seatholders and Subscribers.

The annual meeting of the seatholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral was held in the Chamber of Commerce room, City Hall, last evening. The Bishop of Victoria (Rt. Rev. G. H. Lunder, D.D.) presided, amongst those also present being the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the Hon. Mr. David Lundy, the Rev. H. G. O. Griffith, Mr. N. J. Stubb, Mr. J. J. Stodart, Kennedy, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. W. L. Pattenden, (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.S., I.R.A.M., Mr. J. M. Beck, Mr. G. Piercy, Mr. H. Sykes, and others. The proceedings having been opened with prayer, and the Secretary having read the minutes, the meeting proceeded to receive and consider the accounts. In his statement Mr. Bowley, the Treasurer, said:—In putting forward the Cathedral Accounts for last year I wish to draw your attention to two or three matters. First with regard to the general account the payments and donations show an increase of about \$1,100 over 1913, but are only equal to 1914 and considerably less than in earlier years. The offertories for Church Expenses show a falling off of \$800, but on the other hand the Special Collections for national and charitable funds show an increase of \$800 when compared with last year. The ordinary expenses of 1915 were comparatively light, as there was no passage money to pay and practically nothing was spent on repairs, and yet our expenses exceeded our income by about \$465, and the balance carried forward is reduced by that amount. We have been extremely fortunate in the matter of repairs for the last four years, but we are now faced with an expenditure of some \$1,300 on repairs which our honorary architect, Mr. Leask, advises, are necessary to prevent further decay of the building. The present generation is indebted to the benevolence of former generations in providing and maintaining our fine Cathedral, and it is incumbent on the present generation to see that the building is not allowed to deteriorate. This is a duty which falls upon every member of the Church of England in the Colony—to maintain the Mother Church of the Colony which is his parish whilst he lives here. And I appeal specially to those Members of the Church of England who attend the service on rare occasions only, but who would no doubt feel aggrieved if the Church was not available at the great Festivals, or for Weddings and Christenings, or if there were no Chaplain to conduct funerals. In addition to the ordinary subscriptions which are necessary for ordinary expenses I shall be glad to receive special donations towards the repairs. Mrs. Anstruther and Hon. Mr. Claud Severn have most kindly started this fund with \$50 each, and if twenty more parishioners would do the same the amount required would soon be realized. Looking at the Endowment Fund, you will notice that it is now invested at 6 per cent, and the annual income of \$960 is given in aid of the Assistant Chaplain Fund. With regard to the Organ, the Rebuilding Fund, for which Mr. Denman Fuller has raised over \$8,000 since Nov., 1908, is now practically exhausted. In 1909/10 the Organ was rebuilt and the greater part of the instrument (which is a very valuable one) is now in excellent condition. The bellows were renewed last year under the supervision of Mr. Fuller and it was hoped that no further expenditure would be required for some time. During the abnormally dry weather at the beginning of December, however, serious defects were discovered in the soundboards, the glue having perished owing to the extreme dryness of the climate, which is most trying to woodwork of all descriptions. These are the original soundboards and the material is excellent, but it will be necessary to take down the greater portion of the Organ in order to rebuild them, and it is suggested that we should take advantage of the proposed visit of an organ builder of great experience, who is now

HOCKEY.

United Services League.

Table up to and including Saturday, January 22.

	P.W.D.L.	Goals For.	Goals Against.
88th Co. R.G.A.	2-2-1	18	14
Volunteers	2-2-1	8	24
Shropshires	2-1-1	3	3
Navy	2-1-1	4	2
33rd Co. R.G.A.	2-1-1	2	5
87th Co. R.G.A.	1-1-1	2	5
Royal Engs.	3-3-3	0	12

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Order No. 9, issued yesterday by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—Parades for Wednesday the 26th inst. at 5.15 p.m.
"A" Co. on the Cricket Ground. Dress: drill order.
Recruits on the Cricket Ground. Dress: drill order.
"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters. Dress: drill order.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters. Uniform to be worn.

Detail.

Orderly Officer from the morning of January 28th to the morning of February 4th. Lieut. C. H. Blason.

Notice.

Before the parade of "B" Co. on Friday the 28th inst. it is proposed to have the Company photographed at 4.45 p.m. It is particularly requested that all members will attend at that time.

playing a new organ to the Union Church. If his assistance can be obtained it is thought that a sum of about \$3,000 will be required to reconstruct the soundboards on lines more suitable to the climate.

If the incoming Church Body approves of this proposal it will be necessary to make a special appeal for the purpose later on.

The adoption of the financial statement was proposed by Mr. Beck and seconded by Mr. Piercy.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn speaking of the Assistant Chaplain Fund, said that the balance on the current account for December 31 last was rather larger than the balance of 1914, but the monthly subscriptions which were being received fell short of what they felt they ought to get to be in a perfectly safe position for the future, by nearly \$100 a month. That was due to many subscribers leaving the Colony. The maintenance of the Fund was recently undertaken by the members of the C.E.M.S., and the matter was coming up at the next meeting of the Society, so every member would have an opportunity of doing his best to get new subscribers. He appealed to those present to assist the Fund. With regard to the Choir Fund, he thought that a more generous collection and a few more subscriptions would bring it up to balance.

Mr. Denman Fuller pointed out that the Choir Fund was, he understood, to receive a grant from the Church Body every year to make up the Church collection to \$500. During 1914 the Choir Fund was cut out entirely and the money he had saved during the previous years was used to meet the expenses. He only wished to point that out.

The Bishop did not think that \$500 was at all exorbitant for the choir, and thought that the Church Body should seriously consider how they could keep up the funds of the choir during the year.

The statement of accounts was then accepted.

The following six lay members of the Church Body were elected on Nov.—The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the Hon. Mr. David Lundy, Mr. Bowley, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Pattenden, and Mr. Stubb. Mr. H. C. Sandford was re-elected auditor.

The Rev. Copley Moyle, in the course of a short speech, returned the thanks of the Church Body to all those who had in any way contributed to the work of the Cathedral. He went on to commend the various helpers, saying that the Cathedral owed them a debt of gratitude.

The vote was carried by Mr. Beck and seconded by Mr. Piercy. The meeting then adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

THE HOLLAND FLOODS.

British Aid.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received, January 25.
Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says that as a token of sympathy and esteem for the Dutch people, the British Government has sent to its Foreign Minister £2,000 for the flood sufferers. The King of the Belgians has made a personal gift of £200.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that there are further extensions of the floods at Nieuwendam and that the situation at Purmerend is still most serious. The waters of the Landmeer have risen a further seven inches, passing the high-water mark of the great floods of 1825. At Waterland there have been lost 1,500 cows and numbers of sheep, pigs and poultry. All houses are undermined and the military authorities have ordered an evacuation of Utdam and Broek.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.

The undermentioned have joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and are posted as follows:—

No. 1968 Sapper W. H. Whiteley to Engineer Company.
No. 1969 Gunner A. N. Bootes to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

Leave.

Sapper J. E. Anderson is granted leave of absence from 24.1.16 to 29.2.16.

Lieut. C. Edgcombe is granted leave of absence from 30.1.16 to 19.2.16.

Pte. F. A. Britton is granted leave of absence from 1.2.16 to 21.2.16.

Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted leave of absence from 1.2.16 to 21.2.16.

Sapper A. Coolha is granted leave of absence from 30.1.16 to 8.2.16.

Musketry.

Musketry, Trained Men's Course, Part II (Standard Test) will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—

Saturday, 29th inst. 2.30 p.m. Scouts Company.

Officer on duty at firing point—Capt. Stewart.

Officer on duty in batts. Lieut. Preston.

Sunday, 30th inst. 9.30 a.m. Scouts Company.

Officer on duty at firing point—Lieut. Murphy.

Officer on duty in batts. Lieut. Rees.

Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend N. O. Os. of the Scouts Co. will assist him. Uniform (drill order) to be worn. The Officer in charge of the firing point will check the ammunition both before and after firing each day.

Only N. C. Os. and men who have fired Part I, Trained Men's Course, this season may fire Part II.

Parades.

Parades for Wednesday, 26th inst.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikeo Dockyard under Sergt. Everest.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters.

Remainder Nil.

On duty to-night Centre Section M. G. Co.

On duty to-morrow night Civil Service Company.

On duty 27th inst. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.

Next for duty H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer Lieut. Weall.

THE YASAKA MARU.

Survivors Entertained to Dinner.

The captain, officers, and passengers of the ill-fated Yaska Maru, which was sunk close to Port Said on December 12, were entertained to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel last night by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the company numbering nearly a hundred. The gathering was a particularly merry one, and all present showed little signs of the terrible experiences they had had. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. Kusumoto, (Manager of the Local Branch of the N.Y.K.), and in proposing the health, happiness and future prosperity of those gathered there, he said he thought it behooved him as the representative in Hongkong of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to address to them a few words of sympathy for the personal losses they had sustained, due to the unjustifiable sinking of the magnificent liner they were once on, and at the same time to express to them his hearty congratulations for the happy escape they had had. He would not dwell on the horrors of the sufferings and terror they had undergone, and he trusted that better luck would be in store for them which would at least temper, if it did not efface, the terrible experience they had gone through. He would ask them to join with him in drinking the toast of their future health and happiness.

On behalf of the guests Mr. Owen Hughes responded. He said on behalf of the passengers of the late steamer Yaska Maru we thank you for your kind hospitality and your thoughtfulness in asking us to foregather to-night at this Hotel. I am sure I am expressing the feelings of my fellow-passengers when I say how much we appreciate all that has been done for us. (Hear, hear.)

Not only here, but from the moment we landed at Port Said, I can truthfully say that it would not have been possible for anyone to have given greater attention to their unfortunate passengers than that given us by your representatives. (Hear, hear.) We thank you also for your kind words of sympathy with us in our distress. Likewise we rejoice with you that we are all here and in good health. For this we have to thank kind Providence and the magnificent way in which our true friend, Captain Yamawaki—(applause)—and his officers and crew looked after us in our troubles. No words of mine, I am sure can express to you, Sir, and your Company the deep gratitude and admiration that we feel for the most excellent seamanship displayed by the Captain and officers and every member of that ship's company. I do not know what we can do to express our grateful thanks to the Captain and officers and crew, but I would venture, on behalf of my fellow-passengers, to suggest that your Directors at home consider the building of a second Yaska Maru as good as the one in which we had the pleasure of travelling, and place her under the command of our good friend Captain Yamawaki, with his officers and crew. (Hear, hear.) I can assure you that I should be proud to travel under him and his crew. With these words I thank you again for your very kind hospitality. (Loud applause.)

The health of the Captain, officers, and crew, and the success of the N. Y. K. was then drunk by the guests.

In replying, Captain Yamawaki said it was the magnificent behaviour of the passengers that enabled his orders to be carried out so promptly and so clearly. The passengers one and all, men, women, and children, were very calm and splendid.

Admiration of the conduct of the Captain, officers and crew was expressed by a Japanese passenger, who said that when the explosion occurred the Captain instructed the officers and crew to work promptly for the salvation of the lives of the passengers, and they were indeed exceedingly thankful to them. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan were struggling together in this unparalleled war, and they must all be determined to protect their liberty and civilisation against the Central Empires of Europe.

COMPANY ACCOUNTS.

Balance Sheets of Local Companies.

Below we give the statements of accounts to December 31, 1915, of three local Companies whose reports were published yesterday:—

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

Balance Sheet.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$825,000.00
Accounts payable	5,792.79
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	55,398.81
Less Interim Dividend Paid	25,000.00
	30,398.81

ASSETS.	
Cost of Property	\$614,801.81
Loans at call	42,500.00
Accounts receivable	219.00
Cash	3,670.79
	\$661,191.60

Profit and Loss Account.	
To Fire Insurance	3,322.75
To Charges	490.66
To Crown Rent	818.00
To Repairs to Buildings	1,678.87
To Commission to Agents	2,833.49
To Interim Dividend of \$2.00 for Half-Year	25,000.00
To Balance to be appropriated as follows:—	
Directors' Fees	\$ 500.00
Auditors' Fee	50.00
Dividend of \$2.25 per share	28,125.00
Balance to be carried to New A/c	1,723.81
	\$30,398.81
By Balance brought forward	1,467.49
By Rents	61,800.00
By Interest	1,270.09
By Scrip Fees	11.00
	\$64,548.58

ASSETS.	
Cost of Property	\$2,351,353.25
Amount Invested in Mortgage	210,000.00
Cash	7,629.02
Furniture	418.57
Accounts Receivable	18,358.59
	\$2,587,759.43

Profit and Loss Account.	
To charges	\$297.22
To Legal Expenses	135.40
To Repairs to Property	3,890.13
To Advertising	368.02
To Crown Rent	1,442.40
To Government Rates	21,303.10
To Fire Insurance	3,894.92
To Commission to General Managers	5,272.54
To Debenture Interest	\$90,000.00
To Balance to be appropriated as follows:—	
Directors' Fees	\$ 4,000.00
Auditors' Fees	150.00
Dividend of percent	70,000.00
Balance to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account	8,576.00
	82,726.00
By Balance brought forward	2,247.07
By Rent Account	193,258.36
By Interest Account	13,572.30
By Scrip Fees	52.00
	\$209,129.73

ASSETS.	
Cash	\$1,995.48
Amount Advanced on Mortgage	305,773.00
Amount Invested in Property	1,224,041.77
Amount Invested in Shares	394,067.45
Furniture Account	4,505.92
Account Receivable	59,114.42
	\$7,989,498.04

Profit and Loss Account.	
To Interim Dividend of 34% for the Half-year	\$175,000.00
To Charges Account	40,728.79
To Repairs to House Property	40,971.58
To Advertising	768.93
To Fire Insurance	23,190.78
To Legal Expenses	838.62
To Interest on Loans Payable	129,812.83
Less Interest on Mortgages, &c.	46,973.43
	\$82,839.49
To Balance to be Appropriated as follows:—	
Directors' Fees	\$1,500.00
Auditors' Fees	1,000.00
Final Dividend of 34% for the Half-Year	175,000.00
Balance to be carried to New Account	54,160.12
	237,660.12
	\$801,998.22

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$5,000,000.00
Equalization of Dividend Fund	250,000.00
Accounts Payable	2,501,837.92
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	\$412,660.12
Less Interim Dividend Paid	175,000.00
	237,660.12

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SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thurs. 27th Jan. at 4 light
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Chungang	Thurs. 27th Jan. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Fri. 28th Jan. at 9 a.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Ohsang	Sat. 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Chungang	Sat. 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sun. 30th Jan. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues. 1st Feb. at 4 light
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Laisang	Wed. 2nd Feb. at 4 light
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Fri. 4th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 5th Feb. at 3 p.m.

The steamers "Kutang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsang" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
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* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafu, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
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THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR MOJI AND YOKOHAMA.

The s.s. "SALAMIS."

For freight or passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1916.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
London & Marseilles via Ports	Suwa M.	N.Y.K.	27, Jan.
London via Ports	Kashmir	P.O.	28, Jan.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Portbos	P.O.	29, Jan.
London via Ports	Nelore	P.O.	3, Feb.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Glenlogan	P.O.	9, Feb.
London & Ports	Asuts M.	N.Y.K.	10, Feb.
	Kansas	B.L. Ltd.	15, Feb.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Cape	Skipton C.	D. & Co.	28, Jan.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C.P.R.	2, Feb.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Straoka M.	N.Y.K.	2, Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T.K.K.	3, Feb.
San Francisco	Tsiondani	J.C.J.L.	11, Feb.
San Francisco	China	C.M.S.S.	12, Feb.
San Francisco	Tenyo M.	T.K.K.	13, Feb.
San Francisco	Monteagle	C.P.R.	15, Feb.
San Francisco	T.K.K.	T.K.K.	23, Feb.
New York via Cape	Egmont C.	D. & Co.	Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	T.K.K.	T.K.K.	3, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Anyo M.	T.K.K.	10, Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoen	J.C.J.L.	13, Mar.
San Francisco	Shinyo M.	T.K.K.	14, Mar.
San Francisco	E. of Russia	C.P.R.	23, Mar.
Vancouver	S. of Japan	C.P.R.	5, Apr.
San Francisco	Tikembang	J.C.J.L.	11, Apr.
San Francisco	China	C.M.S.S.	14, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changaha	B. & S.	23, Jan.
Australian Ports via Timor	Eastern	G.L. Co.	31, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aki M.	N.Y.K.	15, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	23, Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M.	N.Y.K.	14, Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	St. Albans	G.L. Co.	15, Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	Empire	G.L. Co.	8, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan	Hinsang	J.M. Co.	26, Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chungang	J.M. Co.	26, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Andre L.	M.M.	26, Jan.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	26, Jan.
Hoikow and Haiphong	Loksang	J.M. Co.	27, Jan.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	27, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haibong	D.L. & Co.	28, Jan.
Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	28, Jan.
Singapore & Calcutta	Loongsang	J.M. Co.	29, Jan.
Manila	Laisang	J.M. Co.	30, Jan.
Kobe and Moji	Hopsang	J.M. Co.	30, Jan.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J.C.J.L.	31, Jan.
Batavia	Colombo M.	N.Y.K.	1, Feb.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Namsang	J.M. Co.	1, Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Tjilatjap	J.C.J.L.	1, Feb.
Kobe	Chinhua	B. & S.	1, Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Namur	P. & O.	3, Feb.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Yuensang	J.M. Co.	5, Feb.
Manila	Van S.	J.C.J.L.	6, Feb.
Belawan, Deli (Medan) via S'w	Miyazaki M.	N.Y.K.	8, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N.Y.K.	12, Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	15, Feb.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	S. Jacob	J.C.J.L.	20, Feb.
Singapore, Amoy and Swatow	Kiojun M.	D. & Co.	23, Feb.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Tikembang	J.C.J.L.	11, Mar.
Java	Karimoen	J.C.J.L.	13, Mar.
Java			

MOVEMENT OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The **T.K.K. s.s. ANTO MARU** will leave Hongkong on March 14, 1916.
The **T.K.K. s.s. TENYO MARU** will leave Hongkong on March 14, 1916.
The **T.K.K. s.s. TENYO MARU** will leave Hongkong on March 14, 1916.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The **C.P.R. s.s. EMPIRE OF JAPAN** will leave Hongkong on Monday the 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.
The **C.P.R. s.s. MONTAGLE** will leave Hongkong on Friday the 14th Jan. at 11 a.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The **P. & O. s.s. KASHMIR** will leave Hongkong on the 28th instant at daylight with the English Mail, and is due back on the 27th inst. at about noon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Knight Companion, Br. s.s. 4624, J. Kan-	28, Jan.
Jan. Gen. - R. & S.	2, Feb.
Namsang, Br. s.s. 1168, E. R. Gilroy, 21st	2, Feb.
Jan. - Moji, 16th Jan. Gen. - M. & Co.	3, Feb.
Kancho, Br. s.s. 122, Ross Lewis, 21st	11, Feb.
Jan. - Swatow, 21st Jan. Rice & Co.	12, Feb.
Halvard, Br. s.s. 1168, G. Beck, 21st	13, Feb.
Jan. - Bangkok, 13th Jan. Rice & Co.	15, Feb.
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1340, A. Jenkins, 21st	23, Feb.
Jan. - Swatow, 21st Jan. Rice & Co.	Feb.
Sinkiang, Br. s.s. 1315, Williams, 21st	3, Mar.
Jan. - Shanghai, 19th Jan. Gen. - B. & S.	10, Mar.
Hanyu, Br. s.s. 1333, K. Tugan, 21st	13, Mar.
Jan. - Moji, 16th Jan. Gen. - M. & Co.	14, Mar.
Derwanga, Br. s.s. C. W. Shaver, 21st	23, Mar.
Jan. - Swatow, 21st Jan. Gen. - B. & S.	11, Apr.
Emichow, Br. s.s. 1311, Shena, 21st Jan.	14, Apr.
Jan. - Swatow, 21st Jan. Gen. - B. & S.	
E. of Japan, Br. s.s. 1387, F. L. Davison, 21st	
Jan. - Vancouver, 1st Jan. - C.P.R.	
Shidoma, Br. s.s. 1363, M. Tama, 21st	
Jan. - Shanghai, 21st Jan. Gen. - R. & S.	
Chungang, Br. s.s. C. J. Matlock, 21st Jan.	
21st Jan. - Swatow, 21st Jan. Gen. - J. M. & Co.	
Hokito, Br. s.s. 1311, S. Suzuki, 21st Jan.	
Jan. - Java, 16th Jan. Gen. - D. & Co.	
Tamsel, Br. s.s. 1313, W. G. Cowan, 21st	
Jan. - Swatow, 21st Jan. Gen. - B. & S.	
Taihying, Br. s.s. 1313, Ollum, 21st Jan.	
Jan. - Manila, 21st Jan. Gen. - B. & S.	
Kuriana, Br. s.s. 1313, J. Roger, 21st Jan.	
Shanghai, 21st Jan. Gen. - G. & Co.	
Onang, Br. s.s. 1313, C. T. Tong, 21st Jan.	
Jan. - Singapore, 15th Jan. Gen. - R. & S.	

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Hongkong.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Date Due	From
M. M.	Andre Lebon	21,000	Jan. 25	Marseilles
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	6,453	Jan. 26	Yokohama
R. & S.	Pingney	6,457	Jan. 26	Singapore
B. & S.	Yangtze	8,841	Jan. 26	Shanghai
P. & O.	Kashmir	8,841	Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nelore	6,553	Jan. 28	Yokohama
M. M.	Portbos	6,553	Jan. 28	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,594	Jan. 29	London
N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	12,500	Jan. 29	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Tokyo Maru	9,547	Jan. 29	Kobe
R. & S.	Protestants	3,808	Jan. 29	Singapore
G. L. & Co.	Akiba Maru	6,574	Jan. 30	Australia
N. Y. K.	Colombo Maru	6,853	Feb. 4	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nelore	6,853	Feb. 5	London
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Feb. 6	Vancouver
C. P. R.	Monteagle	6,703	Feb. 7	Japan
J. C. J. L.	Tsiondani	6,574	Feb. 8	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Akiba Maru	6,553	Feb. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardis Maru	6,553	Feb. 12	London
N. Y. K.	Nankin	6,553	Feb. 12	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Kirin Maru	6,553	Feb. 13	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	6,553	Feb. 13	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kishichi Maru	6,553	Feb. 14	Yokohama
P. & O.	Mongara	8,250	Feb. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tenyo Maru	11,000	Feb. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	11,000	Feb. 17	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	11,000	Feb. 19	San Francisco
P. & O.	St. Albans	6,701	Feb. 19	London
G. L. & Co.	Taiyuan	6,850	Feb. 20	Australia
B. & S.	Namur	6,850	Feb. 20	Australia
P. & O.	Novara	6,850	Feb. 24	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Rangoon Maru	18,500	Feb. 26	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	18,500	Feb. 27	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Anyo Maru	18,500	Mar. 1	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Saga Maru	18,500	Mar. 2	Yokohama
P. & O.	Yokohama Maru	18,500	Mar. 4	London
N. Y. K.	Shinyo Maru	18,500	Mar. 6	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru	18,500	Mar. 8	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Benten Maru	18,500	Mar. 8	Gebout
J. C. J. L.	Karimoen	18,500	Mar. 9	Java
P. & O.	Nankin	6,853	Mar. 10	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	6,853	Mar. 12	Australia
P. & O.	Malta	6,853	Mar. 12	Australia
G. L. & Co.	Empire	6,853	Mar. 16	Australia
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	6,853	Mar. 18	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Mar. 18	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Persia Maru	6,853	Mar. 21	San Francisco
P. & O.	Sardis Maru	6,853	Mar. 21	London
P. & O.	Novara	6,853	Mar. 24	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tikembang	6,853	Apr. 7	Java
J. C. J. L.	Arakan	6,853	May 12	Java

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Tsiondani	JAVA	7th Feb. 1916.	11th Feb. 1916.	San Francisco
Karimoen	JAVA	14th Mar.	18th Mar.	do
Tikembang	JAVA	14th Apr.	18th Apr.	do
Arakan	JAVA	14th May.	18th May.	do

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"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" 23 MARCH "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" 16 MAY

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 5 APRIL "EMPERESS OF ASIA" 18 JUNE

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	WIDTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	TYPE OF DOCK OR SLIP	STATUS OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Canton	200	100	10	WATER	OPEN
No. 2 Dock, Canton	200	100	10	WATER	OPEN
No. 3 Dock, Canton	200	100	10	WATER	OPEN
No. 4 Dock, Canton	200	100	10	WATER	OPEN
No. 5 Dock, Canton	200	100	10	WATER	OPEN
HAI-KONG-SHI					
Communication Dock	200	100	10	WATER	OPEN
AMSTERDAM					
Harbor Dock	200	100	10	WATER	OPEN
Harbor Dock	200	100	10	WATER	OPEN

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916

HONGKONG'S CONSTITUTION.

A FORMER MOVEMENT TO SECURE PUBLIC REPRESENTATION ON THE COUNCILS.

TEXT OF THE PETITION AND LORD RIPON'S REPLY.

In view of the steps which are now being taken to secure a larger measure of public representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils, it is interesting to recall that the last occasion on which a similar project was set on foot was in 1894, when the Secretary of State was petitioned on the matter. The following extracts from Sessional Paper No. 36 of 1895 give the text of the petition, a letter from the Hon. Mr. J. J. Kewick to the Governor and the terms of Lord Ripon's reply to the petition. We are indebted to the Colonial Secretary for the documents.

(ENCLOSURE 1.)
To the Honourable The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Professional Men, Traders, Artisans, and other Ratepayers, Inhabitants of the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Respectfully Sheweth—
1. The Colony of Hongkong, situated in the China seas at the south-eastern extremity of the great Empire of China is one of the smallest, but by no means the least valuable or important, of Her Majesty's possessions outside of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. It is a little over 50 years since the Colony was founded on a barren rock, the abode of a few fishermen and pirates. To-day it is a City and Settlement with upwards of a quarter of a million inhabitants; a trade estimated at about Forty millions of pounds sterling per annum, and a revenue of some Two millions of dollars, wholly derived from internal taxation. Hongkong is a free port, through which passes upwards of Fourteen millions of tons of shipping per annum, and it ranks amongst the very first in the list of the great seaports in Her Majesty's dominions. It is the centre of enormous British interests, and is an extensive emporium of British trade to China seas, and, while it remains a free port, it is destined to expand and develop, and to continue to be the centre of vast traffic and of constant communication between Europe, the Australian Colonies, the United States, and Canada on the one hand, and China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and British North Borneo, Java, Indo-China, Siam, the Straits, and India on the other.

3. Hongkong has attained to its almost unequalled commercial position, through the enterprise, skill, and energy of British Merchants, Traders, and Shipowners, through the labours of Her Majesty's subjects who have spent their lives and employed their capital on its shores; through the expenditure of many millions of dollars in roads, Streets and Bridges, in Buildings, public and private; in extensive reclamations; in Docks, Piers, and Wharves; and last, and not least, in Manufactures of great and increasing value. The prosperity of the Colony can best be maintained by the unremitting exertions and self-sacrifice of your Petitioners and the valuable co-operation and support of the Chinese, and only by the continuance of Hongkong as a free port.

4. Notwithstanding that the whole interests of your Petitioners are thus inextricably and permanently bound up in the good Administration of the Colony, in the efficiency of its Executive, and the soundness of its Finance, your Petitioners are allowed to take only a limited part or small share in the Government of the Colony, and are not permitted to have any really effective voice in the management of its affairs, external or internal. Being purely a Crown Colony it is governed by a Governor appointed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The former is composed wholly of Officers of the Crown, nominated and appointed by the Crown; the latter consists of seven Official Members, selected and appointed by the Queen; and five Unofficial Members, two of whom are nominated by cer-

tain public bodies in the Colony, while the other three are selected by the Governor, and all are appointed by Her Majesty.

5. The Executive Council sits and deliberates in secret. The Legislative Council sits with open doors, and its procedure appears to admit of full and unobstructed discussion, but there is virtually no true freedom of debate. Questions are considered, and settled, and the policy to be adopted by the Government in connection therewith is decided in the Executive Council. They are then brought before the Legislative Council, where the Government—the Official Members being in a majority—can secure the passing of any measure, in face of any opposition on the part of the Unofficial Members, who are thus limited to objecting and protesting, and have no power to carry any proposal which they may consider beneficial, nor have they power to reject or even modify any measure which may in their opinion be prejudicial to the interests of the Colony.

6. In the adjustment and disposal of the Colonial Revenue it might be supposed that the Unofficial Representatives of the taxpayers would be allowed a potential voice, and in fact this has been conceded by the Government. But only in form, for in the Finance Committee, as well as in the Legislative Council, the Unofficial Members are in a minority, and can therefore be outvoted if any real difference of opinion arises.

7. Legislative enactments are nearly always drafted by the Attorney General, are frequently forwarded before publication in the Colony or to the Council for the approval of the Secretary of State, and when sanctioned are introduced into the Legislative Council, read a first, second, and third time, and passed by the votes of the Official Members, acting in obedience to instructions, irrespective of their personal views or private opinions.

The Legislation so prepared and passed emanates in some cases from persons whose short experience and want of actual touch with the Colony's needs, does not qualify them to fully appreciate the measures best suited to the requirements of the Community.

8. Those who have the knowledge and experience are naturally the Unofficial Members, who have been elected and appointed as possessing these very qualifications, who have passed large portions of their lives in the Colony, and who either have permanent personal interests in it, or hold prominent positions of trust which connect them most closely with its affairs, and are therefore more likely to have been required to carefully study its real needs, and to have thoroughly acquainted themselves with the methods by which these are best to be met. On the other hand the Official Members are only stepping stones in an official career; the Occupants may be resident for a longer or a shorter period in the Colony, and for them to form an opinion on any question which arises, different from that decided upon by the Government in Executive Council, is to risk a conflict with the Governor, and they are therefore compelled to vote on occasions contrary to their convictions.

9. Your petitioners humbly represent that to Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius, British Honduras, and other Crown Colonies, more liberal forms of Government than those enjoyed by your Petitioners have been given: Unofficial seats in the Executive Council; Unofficial majorities in the Legislative Council; power of election of Members of Council; and more power and influence in the management of purely local affairs: in none of these Colonies are the Commercial and Industrial interests of the same magnitude or importance as those of Hongkong. Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honourable House to grant them the same or similar privileges.

10. Your Petitioners fully recognize that in a Colony so peculiarly situated on the borders of a great Oriental Empire, and with a population largely composed of aliens whose traditional and family interests and racial sympathies largely remain in that neighbouring Empire, special legislation and guardianship are required. Nor are they less alive to the Imperial position of a Colony which is at once a frontier Fortress and a Naval Depot, the head quarters of Her Majesty's Fleet, and the base for Naval and Military operations in these Far Eastern waters; and they are not so impractical as to expect that unrestricted power should be given to any local Legislature, or that the Queen's Government could ever give up the paramount control of this important Dependency. All your Petitioners claim is the common right of Englishmen to manage their local affairs, and control the Expenditure of the Colony, where Imperial considerations are not involved.

11. At present your petitioners are subject to Legislation issued from the Imperial Parliament, and all local legislation must be subsidiary to it. Her Majesty the Queen in Council has full and complete power, and authority to make laws for the Island, and local laws must be approved and assented to by the Governor in the name of the Queen, and are subject to disallowance by Her Majesty on the recommendation of Her Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

12. Your Petitioners recognize the necessity and propriety of the existence of these checks and safeguards against the abuse of any power and authority exercised by local Legislature, and cheerfully acquiesce in their continuance and effective exercise, but respectfully submit that, subject to these checks and safeguards, they ought to be allowed the free election of Representatives of British Nationality in the Legislative Council of the Colony; a majority in the Council of such elected Representatives; perfect freedom of debate for the Official Members, with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions without being called to account or endangered in their positions by their votes; complete control in the Council over local expenditure; the management of local affairs; and a consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray your Honourable House to move Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to amend by Order in Council the constitution of this Crown Colony, and to grant to your Petitioners, and to the inhabitants of Hongkong in all time to come the rights and privileges hereinbefore mentioned. (Here follow 383 signatures.)

(Honourable J. J. Kewick to the Governor.)

Hongkong, 5th June, 1894.
Sir,—In compliance with your Excellency's request, I have now the honour to state my views on the subject of the Petition to the House of Commons recently signed by a large number of persons in this community.

I now proceed to speak in regard to the substance of the Petition, but I will refrain from criticizing it clause by clause as it seems unnecessary. I challenge, however, its general statements which have been marshalled in such form as to convey the idea that the petitioners and the Chinese community by a long period of self-sacrifice have made this Colony what it is, and that its pro-

TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

Income Tax Question.

(Sender's Service to The Telegraph.)
London, Received, January 25.

Sir J. D. Rose asked a question in the House of Commons drawing attention to the removal of the headquarters of the Bombay Tramways in order to avoid doubling the income tax, and asking for a remedy for the grievance in the forthcoming Budget.

Mr. McKenna replied that the Company operated tramways outside the United Kingdom, owned predominantly by persons resident in India. Those circumstances suggested considerations, apart from income-tax, which might have influenced the Company's decision.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), State:—

Musketry Part II.
(For men only who have passed Part I.)

Sunday January 30th.—(A) Leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m. All P.C.s of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons of No. 3 Company to be detailed by the M.I. (B) Leave Blake Pier at 1 p.m. Remainder of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons of No. 3 Company. Also No. 4 Platoon of No. 1 Company, under Crown Sergeant Arcelli.

Post Letters.
The Postmaster General will not accept for transmission letters contained in official H. K. P. R. envelopes unless same are properly stamped or unless the envelopes are signed by the D. S. P. (R.).

Parades.
There will be no Parades at the Central Station Compound during week commencing January 31st.

Inspection.
The Police Reserve will be inspected on the Garrison Parade Ground on Saturday, February 5th, the anniversary of the formation of the Corps. Fall in at Volunteer Headquarters at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

No exemption from this Parade will be permitted except on the certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent. All Patrolmen on duty that day will attend the Parade.

Instructions as to uniform will be issued.

Rifles.
All P.C.s of No. 1 Company to whom Service Rifles have not been issued will draw same at Central Police Station on Tuesday, February 1st, at 5.30 p.m.

Victoria Theatre.
All ranks are reminded of the complimentary performance at the above Theatre to-night (January 25th.) at 9.15 p.m.

specify can best be maintained by their unremitting exertions, by the self-sacrifice of themselves, and by the co-operation and support of the Chinese.

While admitting the unquestioned importance to the Colony of its present citizens, Hongkong does not, as a matter of fact, owe its importance to the petitioners in any such exclusive manner, but to fifty-three years of enlightened and prudent government, to a long line of able and esteemed men and firms of all nationalities, to local industries, to Banks and Steamboat Companies—most of them with British capital—and to Chinese, all of whom moved by no sentiment but that of gain live here for the purposes of business exclusively. Europeans and Americans do not come here to sacrifice themselves for the Colony, but to make money, and as soon as they have enough they retire to their own countries.

Continued on Second Extra.

YAU MATI DISPENSARY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Opening Ceremony.

As briefly recorded in our issue of last night, His Excellency the Governor performed the opening ceremony of the Harbour and Yau mati Dispensary, in connection with the Chinese Public Dispensaries, at Yau mati yesterday afternoon. Besides a large number of Chinese present there was also a good sprinkling of Europeans. Included among those present were—Lady May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Mr. R. E. Lindsell (of the Chinese Secretariat), Mr. Fensby (Private Secretary to His Excellency), the Hon. Mr. L. W. Chu-pak, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Li Yau-chuen, (Chairman of the local Committee), the members of the Committee, and many others.

After being welcomed by Mr. Li Yau-chuen, a welcome to His Excellency, on behalf of the committee, was read through the interpretation of Mr. Lau Chu-pak who stated that it was over ten years since the Yau mati dispensary was founded, since when it had done very good work. The number of people, both ashore and afloat, to whom the dispensary had given a helping hand being by no means small, he hoped he would be excused for going into details. The Government had been very good in granting them the site for building the new dispensary, thus enabling the Yau mati dispensary to be amalgamated with the harbour dispensary. As distinct from the opening of a business concern, he could not really express the hope that the dispensary would have a busy time. He hoped that its work would not amount to too much, and that its staff would not be fully occupied. It was charity to administer to the wants of the sick, but it was also charity not to have any sick to whom to administer, and he thought that that would be more gratifying and more satisfactory to the Committee, as well as to the Government. He hoped that that wish would be realised.

It was due to the prevalence or sickness that the dispensary was founded, so it might be that it would be due to the presence of the dispensary that sickness would disappear altogether. In conclusion, the speaker said that the Committee felt sure that under His Excellency's guiding star the aims of sickness would vanish, and the dispensary would not be made much use of. As the result of the erection of this dispensary a great inconvenience to the floating population would be removed, and if the wish he had given expression to materialised the Chinese residing in that Colony would for ever live in boundless gratitude and happiness. He then asked His Excellency to declare the building open.

In performing the opening ceremony, His Excellency the Governor drew the attention of those present to the origin of dispensaries in the Colony and went on to state it was when the Colony was sore stricken with plague the Government determined to seek the co-operation of the Chinese people in combating the scourge, and the first thing to do was to get the population to disclose their cases and have them removed to hospital, and thus limit the sources of infection. The dispensaries were begun, first of all in Victoria, and they gradually spread outwards. They were in charge of a Chinese doctor trained in Western medical science, and he had sole charge of the work according to the best methods. In 1914 the Chinese dispensaries in the Colony dealt with 86,000 cases, and the expenditure invol-

ved in the maintenance of the dispensaries amounted to \$39,900. The whole of that sum was raised by voluntary contributions among the Chinese community, and that, he thought, was a very splendid record. The co-operation on the part of the Chinese community had been of immense assistance to the Government in ridding the Colony of the periodical visitations of plague, small-pox, and other infectious diseases. (Applause.) His Excellency stated that the new building had cost \$8,500, which had been entirely defrayed by contributions among the Chinese community of Yau mati, and partly by the generous donations of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and certain of his friends who gave sums of \$500 each towards the erection of the building. Thus again they found that by the co-operation of their Chinese friends the Colony had benefitted by that building without any expense at all to the Government, and as head of the Government he sincerely thanked the public-spirited men of Yau mati and their friends for their splendid gift to the Colony. With regard to the Chairman of the Committee in invoking the direction of his guiding star, all he could say was that he could not have selected a better star, for, during the past forty-five years or more, he had never been sick in bed for a day, and he hoped that his little star would bring the same good health to everybody. (Applause.)

The building was then declared open. Special donations towards the cost of the new dispensaries were contributed as follows:—\$500 each from Messrs. Lau Chu-pak, Ho Fook, Ho Tai-sang, Chan Kai-ming, Chan Cheuk-hing, Li Yau-tsun, and one other, with a further donation of \$500 from the funds of the Tin Hau Temple, Yau mati. The Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee is comprised of the following members:—Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Messrs. Chan Kai-ming, Ng Hon-tai, Ho Tai-sang, Li Yau-tsun, Chan Sin-ki, Li Pok-wai, Li Sai-kam, S. W. Tso, Mok Man-cheung, Ho Ngok-lan, Chan Cheuk-hing, U. Chu-wai, Kwok In-wun, Chan Chi-hing, Tei Po-shin, and Chan Pak-ping.

TRAINING NOTES.

This Morning's Gallops.

It was rather surprising to notice the marked decrease in the number of rail spectators at the pony trainings at Happy Valley this morning, especially now that interest in the various results is at fever heat. The ponies which were not expected to do anything great this season have been weeded out, and those now training will hold the field until the big events, unless, of course, by some misfortune, they go lame, the dread of every owner as Race Day draws near. Wednesday and Saturday, too, are recognised as being the chief days in the week for gallops.

Those who went to the course to-day were gratified at the excellent exhibition given by the majority of the ponies, and it can be safely said that this morning was the premier one since training commenced so far as form is concerned. The animals are showing up extremely well, most of them plainly giving evidence of the benefit they have received by judicious handling. The times taken were:—

Triumphant Dahlia, 1 mile; 0.37.0, 1.13.2, 1.49.3, 2.21.0.
Dr. Jordan's sub. 1 mile; 0.35.0, 1.35.0, 1.44.0, 2.17.0.
Masco, 1 mile; 0.37.1, 1.15.0, 1.51.0, 2.26.0.
Mandoline, three quarters of a mile; 0.40.0, 1.13.0, 1.42.0.
Mr. Tierce's Derby, 1 mile; last three quarters, 0.41.0, 1.19.0, 1.54.0, 2.23.1.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Indo-China (Deferred).—\$126. buyers.
Douglases.—\$116. buyers.
Cement.—\$9.90. buyers.
Langkate.—Th. 37. sales.
Waterboats.—\$16. buyers.

Forged Shares.
It has been reported to the Police by a married woman named Kang Yee-kwo, living at 2, Lowe Castle Road, that on January 3, 1915, she purchased what was purported to be shares script of the China Navigation Company for \$2,000. The shares script has now been found to be forged one and the man from whom she bought the shares has decamped into the country.

Mr. Tierce's sub. 1 mile; last three quarters, 0.43.0, 1.12.0, 1.54.2.
Geisha Dahlia, 1 mile; last three quarters, 0.36.0, 1.13.0, 1.46.1.
Perfection Dahlia, 1 mile; 0.34.3, 1.10.0, 1.44.0, 2.16.2.
Mr. Moller's sub. 1 mile; last three quarters, 0.36.0, 1.10.0, 1.44.4, 2.18.2.
Hongkong Bank Mess sub. mile; 0.37.2, 1.14.0, 1.49.2, 2.23.2.
Mr. Thomas's sub. 1 mile; 0.37.1, 1.14.0, 1.49.2, 2.23.2.
Mr. Humphrey's sub. 1 mile; 0.35.0, 1.10.2, 1.45.0, 2.21.3.
Jardine's white Derby, 1 mile; 0.32.3, 1.5.0, 1.40.0, 2.14.3.
Mr. Dyer's sub. 1 mile; 0.32.0, 1.5.0, 1.40.0, 2.14.3.
Mr. Beswick's bay sub. 1 mile; last mile, 0.38.1, 1.16.3, 1.55.0, 2.27.2.
Mr. Morris's grey sub. 1 mile; 0.44.1, 1.17.2, 1.52.4, 2.28.1.
Mr. Kadoorie's black Derby 1 mile; 0.35.0, 1.12.0, 1.50.0, 2.22.2.
Mr. Kadoorie's grey Derby, mile; 0.35.0, 1.13.0, 1.50.0, 2.22.2.
Mr. Mackie's sub. 0.37.1, 1.13.0, 1.50.2, 2.20.3.
Peach, 1 mile; 0.38.0, 1.12.0, 1.49.2, 2.21.0.
Matchless Dahlia, 1 mile; last three quarters, 0.35.0, 1.11.0, 1.42.3.
Simple Simon, 1 mile; 0.32.0, 1.0.5, — 2.14.3.
Mr. Dyer's sub. 1 mile; 0.44.1, 1.17.2, 1.52.4, 2.23.1.
Forrester, 1 mile; 0.38.0, 1.15.0, 1.51.0, 2.25.0.
Binjamin, 1 mile; 0.38.0, 1.15.0, 1.51.0, 2.25.0.
Mr. Beswick's black, 1 mile; 1.10.0, 1.52.1, 2.28.1.
Mr. Lafren's grey, 1 mile; 0.38.3, 1.13.1, 1.51.0, 2.25.1.
Mr. Morton Smith's two sub three quarters of a mile; 0.38.1, 1.11.2, 1.45.1.
Wismore Dahlia, 1 mile; 0.35.0, 1.14.0, — 2.20.1.
Sir Paul Chater's (12 and 3) black sub. 1 mile; 0.38.0, 1.15.0, 1.52.1, 2.22.1.
Mr. Kadoorie's black sub. mile; 2.30.1.
Jardine's grey Derby, 0.40.0, 1.13.0, 1.44.0, 2.27.0.
Cotton Sark, 1 mile; 0.40.0, 1.13.0, 1.50.0, 2.28.0.
Baby Dahlia, 1 mile; 0.37.2, 1.13.2, 1.47.4, 2.20.0.
Mr. Moller's black Derby 0.36.0, 1.11.1, 1.46.0, 2.20.0.
Mr. Moller's grey Derby, 1 mile; 0.36.0, 1.11.1, 1.46.0, 2.20.0.
Mr. Morton Smith's bay sub. 1 mile; 0.37.2, 1.14.2, 1.56.2, 2.23.1.
Jardine's brown Derby, 1 mile and a half; 0.42.2, 1.23.3, 2.0.3, 2.23.5, 3.0.3, 3.44.2.
Windor Dahlia, 1 mile; 0.34.0, 1.9.4, 1.45.0, 2.17.3.
Mr. White's bay, 1 mile; 0.35.1, 1.10.2, 1.45.0, 2.18.1.
Mr. White's brown, 1 mile; 0.35.1, 1.10.2, 1.45.0, 2.18.1.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916

HONGKONG'S CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from Extra.)

The Chinese are essentially a changing element in the community, most of them being domiciled both in Hongkong and on the adjoining mainland. There could be nothing further from the fact than a contention that the Chinese resident in Hongkong are here as colonists interested in the place, its prosperity, and with its future, for they have no sympathy with its Government. Its laws or its progress, apart from their individual interests.

A careful study of the Memorial will reveal that the framers of it had some difficulty in stating precisely what the grievances of the petitioners are, and he has failed to make any suggestion how the remedies prayed for are to be applied. I think I may sum up the prayer of the petition in the following requests:—

1. The free election of Unofficial Members of Council.
2. A working majority of Unofficial Members of Council.
3. Complete control by the unofficial majority over the expenditure of the Colony.
4. Management of Local Affairs.
5. A consultative voice in matters of an Imperial character.

I will take each of these requests in turn.

A.—The free election of Unofficial Members of Council.

There is nothing that I can conceive of that might lead to more serious consequences to the good repute and usefulness of the Legislative Council than this proposal. Should this request be granted the Legislative Council would certainly have from time to time a most undesirable unofficial element who would not command public confidence, and the most important interests in the Colony would not be represented, but on the contrary, possibly be signalled out for discriminate treatment.

B.—A working majority of Unofficial Members of Council.

I do not contemplate for a moment the possibility of such a request being granted, and I base my opinion on the following considerations. Looking to the importance of Hongkong not only from a commercial point of view but also as a naval and military station, and to its proximity to China, to its Chinese inhabitants who look upon it as China, and to the desire of China to resume it if opportunity afforded, I cannot imagine any Ministry (or House of Commons) parting with its absolute and certain control over it, always and readily exercisable by the Imperial Government. Such control can only be effectively maintained by retaining the existing form of local Government in the Colony, i.e., Government through a Governor, and the command of an official majority in the Legislative Council.

C.—Complete control by the unofficial majority over the expenditure of the Colony.

This is a proposal that some half dozen men representing, say, eight hundred ratepayers should dispose of the revenues derived from over 300,000 Chinese ratepayers and derived also from local industries and British capital.

Assuming that the Unofficial Members were all "elected" and that they had a working majority, it may be conceived what evils would arise in the local Legislature if they could dispose of its revenue as they might elect.

If this prayer were granted it would be necessary in common justice to give the Chinese adequate representation based either (a) on numbers, or (b) on taxation. In either case the Chinese must indisputably be given their full weight, in the case of (a) in respect of their numbers, or in the case of (b) in respect of the taxes paid by them. In either case where would British interests in Hongkong be?

D.—Management of Local Affairs.

What are local affairs? The drainage, road, wharves, harbour, police, Treasury, Post Office, Education, in fact all departments of Government which it is proposed

to hand over to an unofficial majority of persons. The evils that would spring from such a concession would destroy all confidence in the administration of affairs, and introduce the Colony to the municipal experiences of New York and San Francisco.

E.—A consultative voice in matters of an Imperial character.

I do not understand what Hongkong has to do with matters of an Imperial character beyond her responsibilities as a Crown Colony of Great Britain, and it is not apparent to me in what way the Unofficial Members could exercise the privilege prayed for if granted.

A distinction is made in words between local affairs and Imperial affairs, but in all cases where the discussion sets out with general phrases the difficulties are found when they come to be practically defined. In this case the petitioners are agitating for power to manage a certain class of affairs ought to have specified with the greatest precision what those affairs are, otherwise how can any effect be given to their demand?

There is not much more that I can usefully add in the way of criticism of this very short-sighted, and, as I view it, mischievous Petition, which I have endeavoured to consider with an open, unprejudiced mind as to the motives which underlie it, and its substance, but I would perhaps do well to make a few general remarks on the whole subject.

A revolutionary change in the Government, even of a small Colony, requires the most cogent reasons to justify it, and the demand for popular Government ought at least to come spontaneously from the people who are aggrieved by the existing regime. In this case both these conditions are wanting. The grievance is not defined but is hidden away in hypothetical generalities, and there is nothing about the "movement" to show that it is the outcome of any genuine public feeling.

The proposal is crude and shapeless, and has not been thought out by the authors. They ask for representative Government, while carefully avoiding any specification of the electoral body or the mode of election, or the qualifications of the representatives. They wish to introduce an entirely new thing, but cannot get beyond the terminology appropriate to the existing regime.

The petitioners propose that the Unofficial Members of Council should be chosen by the people, but they fail to say by whom, or by what section, or by what process. These are matters of detail, but the petitioners must not grasp them, and in a hazy reconstruction of the Government to remedy alleged evils they were bound to state in what manner the end was to be accomplished, and to show that they would not open the door to greater evils than those they sought to remove.

Under a nominally popular Government as in that of New York, for example, to which I have already referred, the greatest abuses may be perpetrated, and it is almost impossible to conceive a representative Government properly so called put into operation in a peculiar place like Hongkong without the worst abuses creeping in. I can see room for fear and danger of the worst abuses! It is incumbent on those who agitate for a change to show how they mean to prevent such abuses, and to do this the petitioners ought to have laid bare their scheme in full detail.

I have an impression that if the promoter or promoters of this Petition had called the community together publicly and explained distinctly what they really wanted, the good sense of the persons who hurriedly signed the Memorial would have prevailed and the petition would not have gone further, nor the community have been thrown into gratuitous antagonism to the Government.

It may not be out of place if I now venture to express my personal opinion with regard to the number of Unofficial Members of Council.

I consider that for all practical purposes the present number of five is sufficient, but as there is a good deal of feeling expressed from time to time that those persons of European and American nationalities

who are neither members of the Chamber of Commerce nor Justices of the Peace have no representative in Council, I would recommend that they should have one, and that their voting privileges should be based on the rents they pay.

I think that it would be of considerable assistance to the Government to have one Unofficial Member of Council of English birth in the Executive Council. Many questions continually arise in which knowledge and experience outside the circle of Government might be of considerable value, and add to the Executive strength.

In conclusion, I would strongly deprecate the addition to the Legislative Council of a second representative of the Chinese—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

J. J. KESWICK.

To His Excellency

Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.

(Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor.)

Downing Street, 23rd Aug. 1894.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 113 of the 5th June last enclosing a petition addressed to the House of Commons by various residents at Hongkong praying for an amendment of the constitution of the Colony.

This petition was forwarded to you by Mr. Whitehead, Member of the Legislative Council, and though, among his colleagues in the Council, Mr. Keswick and Mr. Bellhouse have refused to sign it, it bears the signatures of Mr. Chater and Dr. Ho Kai, both Members of the Council, of Mr. Jackson, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and of other leading residents. I am therefore bound to assume that it is the matured conviction of at least a considerable proportion of the most influential members of the community that constitutional changes are desirable at Hongkong and that for the present Crown Colony System should be substituted some measure of self-government. It is my duty to examine the arguments which have been brought forward with care and attention, and I should be wanting in courtesy if I did not give a full answer to a petition, which is far reaching in its scope, and which has been strongly supported.

The petitioners have addressed themselves to the House of Commons, as they have of course every right to do. From this it is natural to infer that they consider that they have grounds for discontent, which the Secretary of State is unwilling or unable to remove, and that they wish to emphasise in a suitable and reasonable manner, the objections which they feel to the existing system.

4. They ask that, subject to Imperial checks and safeguards, they may be granted:—
(a) "The free election of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council of the Colony."
(b) "A majority in the Council of such elected representatives."
(c) "Perfect freedom of debate for the Official Members with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions."
(d) "Complete control in the Council over local expenditure."
(e) "The management of local affairs."

(f) "A consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character."
They quote the Colonies of Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius and British Honduras enjoying more liberal forms of government than that under which they are themselves living at Hongkong. They lay stress upon the commercial energy which has raised the Colony to its present position of importance. They claim "the common right of Englishmen to manage their local affairs and control the expenditure of the Colony where Imperial considerations are not involved."

5. Hongkong, when 33 years ago it became a British possession, was

inhabited, I understand, by some 7,000 to 12,000 Chinese squatters and fishermen. According to the census of 1881 the population, in round numbers, amounted to 221,400, of whom 211,000, or more than nine-tenths, were Chinese. The Europeans and Americans numbered 8,500, and nationalities other than Europeans, Americans, and Chinese, 1,900. The census further analyses, as follows, the European and American population.

Out of the total of 8,500, the resident civil population amounted only to 4,200, the British military and naval forces numbered 2,900, and the remaining 1,400 represented merchant seamen, police, and others.

Of the 4,200 individuals, who constituted the European and American civil population, 1,450 only were returned as British. Of this number not more than 800 were adult males, and therefore presumably not more than 800 of them would be entitled to vote.

6. I shall revert to these figures shortly in connection with the question of popular representation. Meanwhile it may be deduced from them that under the existing form of government the population of Hongkong has in half a century increased (say) twenty fold which is "prima facie" evidence, as you suggest in your despatch, that the Colony has been well governed. But a further deduction has also to be made, and that is that under the protection of the British Government Hongkong has become rather a Chinese than an European community; and the fact that the Chinese have settled in the island in such large numbers has not only been one main element in its prosperity, but also the most practical and irrefutable evidence that the government, under which a politically timid race such as the Chinese have shown every desire to live, must have at least possessed some measure of strength and of justice.

How far Hongkong is a Chinese settlement, how far the Chinese have paid the taxes and contributed to the trade, is touched upon in Mr. Lockhart's excellent memorandum which accompanies your despatch. He is clearly of opinion also that the tendency is for the trade of the Colony to pass more and more into Chinese hands. I cordially welcome what is said in the petition as to the skill and energy of the British merchants who have been or still are residents in Hongkong, and I can testify with pleasure to their public spirit. But the fact remains that the overwhelming mass of the community are Chinese, that they have driven under a certain form of government and that in any scheme involving a change of administration their wishes should be consulted and their interests carefully watched and guarded.

7. The communities with which Hongkong is in the petition favourably contrasted, as regards its mode of government, are Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius, and British Honduras. Hongkong, it seems to me, differs from all of these four dependencies of the British Crown alike in degree and in kind. It is smaller than any of them, it has no history or traditions, no record of old settlement or of political usages and constitutional rights. It has practically no indigenous population; and, if I understand right, it has few life-long residents, whether European or Chinese.

8. It is perhaps a fair account of Hongkong and its fortunes as a British Colony, to say that 50 years ago it was taken by and for the British Crown, to serve Imperial purposes, and to safeguard British trade in the Far East. Holding a commanding position at the mouth of the Canton river, endowed by nature with a fine harbour, which has been carefully kept as a free port, like the Sister Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements, strongly protected by an Imperial garrison and British ships of war, it has owed its prosperity to these advantages, as well as to the policy of the Imperial Government, and to the fact that, being strongly guarded, it has attracted a large

Chinese population who have found that under British rule their lives and their property have been safe.

I should be inclined to judge not merely that it has prospered as a Crown Colony but that it has prospered in great measure because it has been a Crown Colony.

9. It may, however, be contended that while the Crown Colony system was suited to the infancy of the Colony, it is now time that a large measure of self-government should be conceded.

I therefore propose very shortly to examine the separate points as to which the petitioners suggest that some concession should be made.

10. They ask in the first place for "the free election of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council of the Colony."

The words are somewhat ambiguous. They may mean that the voters should be of any nationality European, American, Asiatic or Chinese, provided that the representatives for whom they vote are of British nationality. The term British nationality again may be taken to mean either British subjects of all nationalities or simply persons who have been born or are the children of those who have been born in the United Kingdom. I assume, however, that what the words are intended to convey is that the English, Scotch and Irish in Hongkong should elect representatives of themselves to the Legislative Council. If this is the meaning then it is obvious from the figures which have been given above that considerably more than nine-tenths of the population will be entirely excluded from the franchise, that Europeans who are not of the category described, and Americans will be excluded as well as Chinese, and that among those British residents who alone will be, it is presumed, entitled to vote, the civil element, some proportion of which moreover consists of Government officials, will be swamped by the military and naval element.

It may be said that the naval and military forces should be debarred from voting on the ground that they are not resident in the Colony, but the same objection would apply also, though possibly in a lesser degree, to the civil population. Indeed, over and above any arguments which can be urged against representative government in Hongkong, it appears to me that the transient character of the population is by itself a serious obstacle.

11. The second claim is the complete or rather the extension of the first. The petitioners ask not only that there shall be elected representatives in the Council, but that there shall be a majority of such representatives, in other words that, at any rate as regards legislation, the power shall be vested in a very small section of the population, and that more than nine-tenths of it shall be controlled by representatives of the small remainder.

12. The third demand is that the Official Members shall be allowed to speak and vote as they please. It is a demand which is familiar in the case of Crown colonies, but only one answer can be given to it, viz., that the paid servants of the Government cannot be left free to oppose the Government. I should be surprised to learn that the Officials themselves wished to be given this freedom.

It is in fact not peculiar to the Crown Colony system; it is of the essence of all administration that the paid supporters or components of a government should either vote for and when necessary speak for the settled policy of the government or else resign their places.

13. The fourth and fifth claims are to the effect that the Council, or rather the elected majority in the Council, should have complete control over local expenditure and the management of local affairs.

There is point no doubt in these contentions, in that the municipal institutions, which are to be found in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, do not exist in Hongkong, but the difficulty at Hongkong is and must be to draw a line between matters which might be entrusted to a municipal council, and the business which must be reserved for the Colonial

Government. In saying this I am aware that possibly or even probably a municipality would not meet the aspirations of the petitioners, and that they may place a wider construction upon the terms, "local expenditure" and "local affairs" than I have placed upon them.

14. One of the difficulties with which I am met in dealing with this petition arises from the fact that the wards employed require to be more accurately defined before their meaning and the intention with which they are used can be fully gauged. This criticism especially applies to the last in the list of the petitioners' claims, viz., that they should be given a consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character. This sentence seems to point to some kind of Imperial Federation, and it is possibly written with reference to the military contribution question which has not been without difficulty in various colonies including Hongkong. The subject raised is so wide and so vague that it would be useless to attempt to discuss it. The question of a general remodelling of the colonial system of Great Britain—for it would probably amount to no less—as it would necessarily become part of any scheme for a Federation of the Empire, is a most interesting question; but one of too wide and far reaching a scope to be dealt with in regard to a single case alone. But I may state simply that under the existing system when questions arise which concern the various colonies, it has been the endeavour of my predecessors in office, and it is my own earnest endeavour, that the claims, the interests, and even the prejudices of each colony shall be adequately set forth, and fully and fairly considered.

15. To sum up, the petitioners ask nominally that Hongkong should be given self-government, and an elective system. In my opinion the place and its circumstances are wholly unsuited for what is proposed.

An Imperial Station with great Imperial interests, on the borders of a foreign land, the nucleus of wide reaching British interests in the Far East, must, it appears to me, be kept under Imperial protection and under Imperial control.

In saying this much I am assuming that the self-government would be worthy of the name, and that the elective system would include all ranks of the community, but this is not what the Petition demands. Those who framed it and signed it would, I gather, desire to place the power in the hands of a select few, and to constitute a small oligarchy, restricted by the lines of race. To any such change I am opposed. I consider that the well-being of the large majority of the inhabitants is more likely to be safeguarded by the Crown Colony system, under which, as far as possible no distinction is made of rank or race, than by representation which would leave the bulk of the population wholly unrepresented.

I can therefore hold out no hope that Hongkong will cease to be a Crown Colony.

16. It remains to consider whether any step can be taken which, while not interfering with the Crown Colony system, would slightly modify the existing constitution in the direction in which the petition points.

There appear to be three practical suggestions which are worthy of consideration:—

(a) Increasing the number of the unofficial Members in the Legislative Council.

(b) Introducing an Unofficial element into the Executive Council.

(c) Creating a Municipal Council.

17. As regards the first of these three points, I am not inclined to add to the number of the Unofficial Members without at the same time increasing also the number of Official Members, for in a Crown Colony there must be a very distinct predominance on the Official side, and that the natural result of evenly balancing the numbers of Officials and Unofficials is friction and irritation.

With this proviso, there is, as far as I can judge, no strong objection to increasing the numbers of the Council, except that for practical working purposes the number is already sufficiently large. It is, however, an addition to the Council, which, on an equitable ground, to resist

the conclusion that another Chinese representative should be appointed. On the other hand, this is contrary to the wishes of the petitioners as far as I understand them; and Mr. Keswick who, in his interesting and temperate letter, which is enclosed in your despatch, advocates the appointment of an additional Unofficial Member to the Legislative Council strongly deprecates "the addition to the Legislative Council of a second representative of the Chinese."

The balance of argument therefore appears to be against any change in the present number and composition of the Legislative Council.

18. The second suggestion is that an Unofficial Member should be appointed to the Executive Council. The suggestion is made by Mr. Keswick, and you state in your despatch that you have personally no objection to it, and that the concession would be very popular and not altogether impolitic.

I can well realise that the addition of a gentleman of high standing and great local experience would be a gain to the Executive Council, and I shall be prepared to sanction the proposal if you still recommend it after further considering the following points.

In none of the three Eastern colonies at the present time is there any unofficial element in the Executive Council, and I am not clear that the step would in all cases be actively beneficial, where as I am quite clear that the existing system has on the whole worked well, and that therefore there is no strong reason for disturbing it.

In the next place I note that Mr. Keswick proposes that the Unofficial Member should be of English birth. It must, however, be taken into consideration that it would be invidious and inequitable to lay down that Chinese subjects of the Queen shall be debarred from appointment to the Executive Council, and therefore the possibility of the appointment being hereafter filled by a Chinese gentleman must be reckoned with.

In the third place, you state that practically unofficial assistance in the Executive Council "could always be obtained, if the status quo were maintained," and you add that you "invariably consult the Unofficial Members before bringing into Council measures of purely local interest. There is therefore not likely to be much practical gain from the formal appointment of an Unofficial Member to the Executive Council."

It has occurred to me that possibly, instead of making any such appointment, some understanding might be come to that in the case of discussion of specified local subjects, at any rate so long as there is no municipality in existence at Hongkong, one or more Unofficial Members should be summoned to take part in the proceedings of the Executive Council, without giving them seats on the Council for all purposes. This is a point on which I shall be glad to have your opinion.

19. With regard to the institution of a municipal council, I frankly say that I should like to see one established at Hongkong. But there appear to be two practical difficulties in the way. The first is the present crisis. I am not prepared to sanction any important change of administration, until the future is tolerably clear and until the necessary measures for protecting the health of the Colony have been finally decided upon and brought into operation. Then, in a clear field it may be possible to create a municipal body with some prospect of success.

The second difficulty, to which allusion has already been made, is that of separating municipal from Colonial matters. I am not confident that that difficulty can be overcome, nor am I confident that a municipality would be welcome to and work harmoniously with the military authorities. Still it is possible that the Sanitary Board might be developed into a satisfactory Municipal Council controlling all or some of the revenue which is now derived from rates. Whether any scheme of the kind is feasible I would ask you carefully to consider at your leisure, and in the meantime you are at liberty, if you see occasion to do so, to give publicity to this despatch. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant.

W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.

By Mr. J. J. Keswick.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

Distribution of Prizes to-day.

This morning the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presented the prizes to the boys of the Diocesan School. There was a good attendance, presided over by the Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lander), which included the Revs. V. H. Copley Moyle, H. R. Wells, T. W. Pearce, W. T. Featherstone and H. G. H. Griffiths, Mrs. Lander, Miss Starr, the Misses Holyoak, Mrs. Lander, Mr. G. A. Piercey (headmaster), and Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools.

The Headmaster's Report.

The Headmaster's report was as follows:—We acknowledge with thankfulness that notwithstanding the war, the year 1915 was characterised by harmonious working, steady progress and good health. Discipline has been well maintained. The average attendance rose from 279 last year to 291, our highest record; 29 boys were present every time school was taught; were absent only half a day; 7 were absent only one day.

The second master, Mr. E. Sykes, returned from furlough on February 13 and resumed the House Master's responsible duties which Mr. W. H. Vireash had so efficiently performed for seven months. On May 31, Mrs. W. Hart left for England; her place has recently been filled by Mrs. Garrod, who holds the diploma of a Trained and Certificated Teacher under the Board of Education in London. During Mrs. Hart's absence in America from March 31 the music lessons have been given by Miss Hickie and Miss Witchell. The other members of the European staff have remained unchanged and have again done their work excellently, as shown by examinations.

H. M. Inspector of English Schools (Mr. E. Ralphs) visited us on May 18 to 21, when 301 boys were present, and, after a careful inspection and examination, again recommended the maximum Government grant. He reported "Very good work is being done. The teaching throughout is careful and energetic; the boys are attentive. A special feature is made of map-drawing; the maps are drawn out of school hours and some very fine work is done weekly. Drawing throughout is good. Copy books and exercise books are very neat and are carefully corrected and dated by teachers."

Two of our old boys, Edward Law and John Whitfield, graduated M.B., B. Ch. at Edinburgh University. Five matriculated at Hongkong University (Randall with Honours) in July, and four in December; 15 old pupils are now in residence as students.

As the school year ends, in summer our First and Second classes prepare for the Hongkong Local Examinations in July but not in December; 14 passed the Senior (3 qualified for Matriculation); we had distinctions in arithmetic, chemistry, drawing, geography, mathematics (2); 15 passed the Junior, Wong Kwan and Kelly with distinction in four subjects each. Altogether we had 16 distinctions, namely arithmetic 7, mathematics 3 book-keeping 2, Biblical knowledge 3, and chemistry. In future our Third Class will prepare for the Oxford Local Preliminary as Hongkong University has no corresponding examination. In shorthand our boys are examined by Pitman's Phonetic Institute and last year won 10 theory and 45 elementary certificates. The Bishop of Victoria, accompanied by Mrs. Lander, visited the school on October 22, presented the above certificates and addressed the boys. The Hon. Secretary, Rev. H. Copley Moyle, visits the school weekly and instructs Class I in

Holy Scripture. Rev. H. G. H. Griffiths also attends weekly and takes Class II, and in addition has meetings for the Scripture Union, which is entirely voluntary and numbers 24 members. Rev. N. C. Pope examined the six highest classes in Religious Knowledge; his report is appended.

During the summer the boys collected more than \$250 for the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund. The five English Assistant Masters, besides the supervisory duties of a boarding school, have devoted their leisure to military service, and a considerable number of old pupils are serving the Colony in the Volunteers or Police Reserve. Some two dozen have enlisted in Kitchener's Army and of these seven have commissions. Dr. G. H. Thomas (another old scholar) most kindly undertook to act as Honorary Medical Inspector under the new ordinance for the medical examination of boarding schools and devoted much time in October to a careful examination of the boys of the premises, including class rooms, dormitories, lavatories, and out-buildings. In his most satisfactory report he noted:—"The school is situated in a very healthy locality in which the maximum amount of fresh air and sunshine prevails. The neighbourhood is quiet and free from noxious trades. The buildings and play-grounds throughout are in a sanitary condition and are maintained in a good state of repair. I have examined 98 boarders. The general health is excellent."

All the various sports clubs are flourishing and the boys are keen. Many football matches have been played in the Leagues. The Junior team has lost only one match, but the Senior team has not been very successful. This year we have been unfortunate in having no practice ground and so the teams have had no proper training. Cricket so far is at a standstill for a similar reason. The swimming season was most pleasant, and the annual aquatic sports, held at Lai Chi-kok, showed some good form. We were second in the team race for the Schools' Swimming Shield. A very enthusiastic inter-class volleyball competition was held, and although volleyball is practically a new game to us, our team did not do at all badly in the Hongkong Schools' League. The tennis court is well used. The present boys had a good example shown them by past pupils this year. At the International Games held in Shanghai our old boys won the majority of the prizes gained by the Hongkong representatives.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Mr. Lai Chi-pak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. Chan Kai-ming, Chao Pao-sien, E. S. Ford, Li Fuk-tan, Lo Cheung-wei, Ho Fook, Ho Kwan-tong, Ho Wing and Ng Hon-tsz, for contributing to the Prize Fund.

Report of Examination in Religious Knowledge. (January 1916).—Having examined the School in Religious Knowledge, I have pleasure in reporting that the standard of knowledge is most satisfactory, and that I found among the papers, which naturally varied very much in quality, several of real excellence, both in the Senior and Junior Classes.—(Signed) NORMAN C. POPE, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Kowloon.

PRIZE LIST.

Edinburgh University.
M. B., B. Ch., Edward Law, and John Whitfield.

Hongkong University.
Matriculation (July).—Ng Kien-pak, Sin Ping-fan, (December), Leung Chi-ling, Ho Chi-bin, Lai Nung-yong, A. J. Kew.
Senior Local, qualified for Matriculation.—B. O. Randall (Honours), E. Manning, Li Man-kwong.

Senior Local.—Chan Wai-fuk, Fung Shin-tsang, A. E. Kew, Lee Hui-kum, William Thomas, Roria Pasco, Sheh Ki-sheng, P. Edwards, G. E. Rowan, W. H. Peters, Chin Yau-kwong.

Junior Local.—Lai Nung-chip, Lai Nung-yong, Wong Ku-tsun, Wu Yee-tak, H. Chi-kin, Lai Sun-in, Hong Wai-sang, Leung Chi-ling, Chan Sai-woo, G. Kelly, C. Kew, C. Onslow, P. Brown, A. Nemes, E. A. Samy.
Ho Kwan-tong Scholarship.
G. E. Rowan.
Pitman's Phonetic Institute Examinations.

10 Theory certificates and 45 Elementary certificates.

Class Prizes.

Class I.—Lai San-in, "Popular Science."

Class II.—(1), Lai Wai-po, "Vicar of Wakefield"; (2), C. S. Rosset, "St. Winifred's."

Class III.—(1), Ng Chi-chung, "Soldiers and Sailors"; (2), J. Young Saye, "Tom Brown's School-days."

Class IV.—(1), Kong Hin-chung, "England"; (2), Koo Bo-leak, "Sir Walter Raleigh."

Class V.—(1), W. Zimmermann, "Boys Own Annual"; (2), Wong Kam-wan, "Robinson Crusoe."

Class VI.—(1), Lin Ping-hi, "Boys Own Annual"; (2), Ng Tsing-toi, "Wonder Book of Ships."

Class VII.—(1), G. Zimmermann, "Heroes of British Army"; (2), F. Doodha, "Swiss Family Robinson."

Class VIII.—(1), Ng Long-sai, "Wild Beasts of the World"; (2), Poon Kun-wan, "To the West."

Class IX.—(1), Li Yau-tou, "Chambers"; (2), E. Sze, "British Boys' Annual."

Class X.—(1), Is Tak-chung, "Chambers"; (2), Li Yip-huen, "Wonder Book of Soldiers."

Class XI.—(1), Li Wai-kai, "Sailor"; (2), W. Sze, "New Testament Stories."

Class XII.—Yuen Kwok-huen, "Boys who became famous."

Special Prizes.

Class I.—University Local Examination, Wong Kwan-tung, "Phrases and Fables," G. Kelly, "Shakespeare," Scripture, G. Kelly, "Holy War," Shorthand, Lia Sanin, Shakespeare, Chemistry and physics, W. Thomas, "Electricity," Book-keeping, C. Kew, "Dictionary of Book-keeping," Drill, Chan Kai-wo, "Heroes of British Navy."

Class II.—Scripture, K. Mason, "Hero of Heroes," Physics, Chan Hong-to, Longfellow, Mathematics, and history, Chan Ki-wong, writing case, Shorthand, Lin Wa-po, "Sword of Deliverance," Chinese Translation, Chan Tai-cheuk, "Wordsworth."

Class III.—Scripture, F. Prata, "Jash for Rhabdum," Science and mathematics, Ung Yau-chung, "The Newcomers," Literature, Im Mok, writing case.

Class IV.—Scripture, Ngan Chun-on, "Pilgrim's Progress," Mathematics and hygiene, Kam Cheung-yau, "Captain Cook," Chinese Translation, Pui Tai-biu, "Wild Animals."

Class V.—Scripture, Dellano Lopes, "The War," Algebra, E. V. Reed, "Thin Red Line."

Class VI.—Scripture, Kwok Yung-hung, "Bible Steps," Algebra, Ho Cheuk-fan, "Won by the Sword."

Class VII.—Scripture, G. Zimmermann, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Class VIII.—Scripture, Leung Lok-cheuk, "Railway."

Class IX.—Scripture, H. Boogh, "Book of Soldiers."

Class X.—Scripture, In Tai-chung, "Sunday," Chinese stories, Hing Jam-tong, "Strange Animals."

Class XI.—Scripture, F. Kennedy, "Sunday."

Class XII.—Scripture, W. She, "New Testament Stories."

The Bishop said he thought they must congratulate the headmaster on the splendid report he had just read. The school had been in existence for 45 years and

it had never been more flourishing or doing better work than it was to-day. He felt they owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Piercy and the hard working staff for what they were doing on behalf of this school. It was always a joy to come into it, because the masters and scholars always worked so heartily together. They were also grateful to the clergy of St. John's Cathedral for the great help they were in the school. The Rev. Copley Moyle and the Rev. Mr. Griffiths each took classes in Scripture, which was a great help to the masters.

They were also grateful to the Hon. Treasurer who worked so hard. The financial report was not available that day, but when they saw it he was sure it would show that the school finances were in a very satisfactory condition. The Bishop also expressed gratitude to the Dr. Thomas, an old boy, who was the first medical graduate at Hongkong University. He had saved them considerable expense in undertaking the medical examinations.

In calling upon the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak to distribute the prizes, the Bishop mentioned the gentlemen who had formerly performed the ceremony. None, he said, was more welcome than the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. He was well known as a merchant of Hongkong and a gentleman of public spirit, who devoted a good deal of time to the welfare of the Colony. They were glad that he was now a member of the Legislative Council. They also knew that he was wholly in sympathy with the work that was being done in the institutions of this kind.

Addressing the assembly, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak said he desired to express to them his gratitude and appreciation at the honour they had done him in asking him to present the prizes. He must confess that he was naturally diffident to appear on the public platform and at first he was inclined to refuse their kind offer and invitation, but as he deemed it to be the duty of those holding public positions to fulfil obligations of this nature towards the community he eventually decided to accept it. It was true that at no time in our national history had public schools played so great and important a part as at this present moment. If it were true that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton it was equally true that Mons, Ypres, Bill 60, and Loos were won by the spirit which had been cultivated in our national manhood in the public schools of Great Britain for generations past. Every public school at home had its long roll of honoured dead and its honour boards were crowded with the names of those who had become illustrious through deeds of imperishable fame, and from the older boys still in the schools at home poured volunteers in response to the country's call. The Diocesan School in Hongkong, almost though it was compared with some of the schools at home, and in this distant part of the Empire, was in no way behind. The Head Master had told them that five assistant masters were devoting their spare time in serving the Colony, that old boys were serving in the Volunteers or Police Reserve, and, best of all, that some two dozen had enlisted in Kitchener's Army, seven having received commissions. These facts led him to his subject—*esprit de corps*. A wide translation of this saying was literally "Fellow feeling" or "Brotherhood." It was proved by the report that they had appreciated *esprit de corps* but he wanted to force its value upon them. He wanted them to realise that their individual acts in the school and out of it would react on its reputation. They could not separate their private life from their school life, and the school must profit, or

MORE WAR GIFTS.

This week the following articles have been sent home by "Our Little Bit Workers" Society, Kowloon, and others:—To Mrs. Eden, Jacksonville Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, London, for the men at the front, 10 suits pyjamas, 1 shirt, 24 mufflers, 14 pairs socks, 1 woollen waistcoat, 1 cholera belt, 3 Balclutha helmets, 4 caps, 61 pairs mittens, 11 writing pads, 450 envelopes, and 18 tins of dry ginger; 1 parcel of children's clothes to Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9, South Moulton Street, London, W.; 1 parcel of women's and children's clothes to Miss Vivian, the Maurice Hotel, 52, Herbert Street, Hoxton, London, N.; and 1 parcel of women's and children's clothes to Miss Le Froy, Vice President S.S.F.A., Hoxton Branch, Maurice Hotel, Britannic Street, Hoxton, London, N.

suffer by its reputation through individual members. That was well understood in the schools at home. It had been built up by generations of progress and its value was well known and understood.

Coming to the religious side, Mr. Holyoak said the weal or woe of the home was bound up with each member. The disgrace of a boy meant a broken-hearted mother. The honour of a boy, whether it was one of trade, or in a profession, or on the wide flung field of battle, must react with a thrill of pride throughout the home. So the reputation of the boy must react upon the school. When they left the school and passed into the wider field of life the reputation they made would react upon the school and it would be quoted if they won honour or disgrace that they were once scholars of the school. To maintain and uphold the honour, integrity and position of this school should be the ambitions aim of every boy associated with the school. The literal meaning of *esprit de corps* was soul disposition or character. The character of the individual boy would react on the reputation of the school, as he had already indicated. It should be the aim of every individual boy to determine not only to win a position in the world which should be a credit to himself, but one which should be placed on the honour board of this school and it would be handed down as a legacy. "It is not necessarily great ability which tells in the commercial world," continued the Hon. gentleman, "so much that you can rely upon a boy being true and straight, to know that he will speak the truth and if he has made a mistake he will own up to it. No business can succeed if it is not maintained on lines of uprightness and integrity." The school had won a reputation which those at home might envy and it was due in no small measure to Mr. Piercy whose educational labours in the Colony no one realised more than he (the speaker) did. The school had a reputation to uphold and it lay with the boys as individuals to uphold it and to increase it. He believed they could do it—(loud applause).

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak was proposed by the Rev. Copley Moyle and heartily endorsed. The Bishop announced that holidays began that day and the school would re-assemble on February 24. The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the King, Mr. Holyoak, the Bishop, and the visitors.

THE YASAKA MARU.

Further Stories by Hongkong Residents.

The more one enquires regarding the sinking of the Yaska Maru the more are survivors unanimous in their praise of the admirable way in which the ladies behaved after the torpedo struck. In speaking to Mr. Owen Hughes, of Messrs. H. Wicking and Co., a *Telegraph* reporter was told to-day that, as far as Mr. Hughes could see, everything went off in a very matter of fact way. He certainly did think that the Captain was a very excellent man, and he had heard later that the Captain had had British training. His sole concern was for the safety of the passengers. There was no such thing as panic, and the conduct of the women was beyond all praise. Of course, afterwards many of them showed that they had sustained a severe shock, but during the trial itself they behaved splendidly. The crew and the whole of the passengers acted in a very orderly manner, and he did not see one single instance of reprehensible conduct. At Port Said, considering the limited accommodation, everything done was of the very best, and praise was due to the Agent who did all he could to assist the passengers.

Mr. L. N. Leele, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, interviewed to-day, said:—"Of course we all lost everything, only such things as pocket books being removed. The feature of the situation to my mind is the admirable behaviour of everybody on board, especially the women. That attracted my attention more than anything else. None of them lost control at all, and by their control they materially assisted the saving of their lives and the lives of everybody else, because there was absolutely no panic at all. Everybody seemed helping everybody else, and the boats were able to get away safely. It was during the night, when they saw lights appear and take no notice of the signals given for assistance, that some of them could not help giving way. But we were rescued about one o'clock in the morning and only had ten hours in the open boats."

"The crew acted very well, especially the Captain for by his actions he undoubtedly mitigated the sufferings of everybody. You can guess how glad we are to get back. After reading the account of the loss of life that took place then, we feel very fortunate to get off with only the loss of our baggage. At Port Said everybody treated us as well as they could. I and several others went on to Cairo, as it is much better to stay at than Port Said. The Company have treated us fairly, paying half our hotel expenses. At all the ports of call we had a good reception, and the whole matter has been conducted in a very admirable manner."

(Continued on third Extra.)

Concert.

The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders is holding a concert on Saturday next.

Alleged Theft of Jewellery.

The case in which two Chinese were charged with stealing jewellery to the value of \$596.59 from Li Yung, 141, Queen's Road West, and in which the second defendant is also charged with wounding a *Yoki*, was again before Mr. Hazeland this afternoon. Mr. E. C. Faithful defended the second man. After evidence was taken the case was adjourned.

A MACAO REPORT.

Chinese and Portuguese Soldiers in Trouble.

Various reports are going about the Colony to-day as to firing and slaughter that are supposed to have taken place in Macao yesterday. So far as we can gather, a squabble took place between Portuguese and Chinese soldiers near the frontier—a personal and not a political affair—and revolver shots were exchanged; with what result is not at present accurately known.

LYING CHOCOLATE BOXES.

German's Trick for Spreading Trade.

A slight telegraphic blunder, the change of one letter into another, and, by consequence, of one word into another, has been the indirect means of disclosing a clever scheme initiated by the Germans with the double purpose of securing trade profit and of disseminating German propaganda in foreign countries. At the end of August Reuters' Agency received a telegram from Petrograd reporting that German peace appeals to the Russian people were being imported into Russia in boxes of chocolate of the Cailler and other firms. Messrs. Cailler at once justly protested against this statement. Investigation showed that not Cailler's boxes of chocolate but counterfeits of them were being employed, and also revealed the unscrupulous ingenuity displayed by the Germans in preparing the way for their trade after the war.

One practice is to counterfeit trade marks of proprietary and valuable goods and commodities manufactured by commercial houses of high repute in neutral and the Allied countries. By this means the Germans have already obtained opportunities of sending these goods in increasing quantities throughout the world. Just before the war the Germans had commenced erecting chocolate and cocoa works and had begun to get a hold on the chocolate trade. As soon as war broke out these chocolate firms found their market closed, but by copying the trade marks and boxes and general get-up of a number chocolate manufacturers—among others the well known firm of Cailler—they have been able to dispose of their chocolate through neutral countries. They have further used these counterfeit chocolate boxes for spreading propaganda setting out the events of the war from a German point of view, no doubt with a view to influencing the opinion of the inhabitants of the neutral and allied countries.

Out of Hospital.

"I am very glad to see that you are out of Hospital," said Mr. Hazeland to Inspector Kent at the opening of the Police Court this afternoon.

Shanghai Municipal Election.

The voting in the Shanghai Municipal Council election resulted in Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura heading the full with 1,016 votes, Messrs. E. C. Pearce and C. G. S. Mackie coming next with 1,008 votes. The German candidate was not elected.

Storehouse Raided.

Chan Wing-in, the Secretary of Kiang Fai Tin Company, of 53, Wellington Street, reports to the Police that between December 1 last and January 25 some person broke open a partition in a storehouse at the back of 2, Caroline Road and stole from the storehouse a quantity of Chinese theatrical scenery and other goods valued at \$1,715. The goods have not been recovered.

THE
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
THIRD EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916

THE YASAKA MARU.

(Continued from Second Extra.)

Another Account.

A graphic account of the sinking of the Yasaka Maru was given to our representative by Mrs. Sutherland, a passenger on the ill-fated liner, this afternoon, in which she adds many particulars to those with which the public are already so well acquainted.

"There was no panic on board when the torpedo struck the ship," said Mrs. Sutherland. "Everyone just walked to the boats hanging by the davits and climbed in accordance with the instructions given by the Captain, although no one had been told previously what to do in the event of such a thing occurring. There was not one instance of pushing, and after the boats had been lowered into the water we rowed a little way, and watched the ship go down, which she did in about forty-five minutes. Indeed, the majority of the people were too busy looking at the sinking vessel to pay much heed to the submarine, and I do not think that anyone had a very good view of it; or that it was even seen. Luckily, the sea was very smooth for the first few hours we were in the boat, and just about 12.30 a French gunboat came up to us, in response to the wireless messages calling for help, sent out at the instance of the Captain. It was very fortunate that the gunboat did come then, for the wind had risen and a heavy swell was beginning to make itself felt in a most uncomfortable manner. As it was, many of the passengers had been very sick, and the sight of the ship to deliver us was indeed welcome. She was not a very big boat, and with all we people on board she listed something horribly at times, and waves several times broke over her and washed the decks. The Captain and officers were exceedingly kind to us, and prepared cabins down below for our comfort, but as we were so close to Port Said very few availed themselves of the opportunity, preferring to stay on deck in the fresh air. Not many got any sleep, and several times during the night we were supplied with hot coffee and rolls for which we were very grateful."

Mrs. Sutherland went on to say that when the ship left London they all understood that there was a kind of opinion that the German submarines would not touch the Japanese ships for fear of incurring their

wrath more than they have done, and naturally this feeling was a pleasant one, but was sadly misplaced, as is known. "We knew there was danger before we got to Marseilles," continued Mrs. Sutherland, "and when we reached Gibraltar we were met by two British boats which told the Captain that it was very dangerous in the Mediterranean, but hoped that we should come through all right. Just before we were sunk we had seen a Dutch boat and the Captain said that he believed that she had been sending out wireless messages to a German submarine, saying that we were in the vicinity, and where she would find us. When we went into Port Said every French boat played the National Anthem and cheers were exchanged. The scene at Port Said was indescribable. Everyone was asked to produce a passport and very few could do so, but that was fixed up all right and we were asked by the Agent of the Company which hotels we should like to stay at. I must say at this stage that more than enough was done for us by the Agent. I never thought that we could be so well treated as we were. The majority of the passengers had lost all their possessions. In the case of two brides all their wedding presents are now at the bottom of the sea, and not many had any money at all to pay for anything or even send a wire to friends asking for any. This difficulty, however, was overcome by the Agents, who supplied the moneyless with cash, and those with a sadly depleted wardrobe, with clothes, and the whole of the ten days we were in Port Said they visited us daily and attended to us in a manner which is worthy of the very highest praise. In fact, words fail me when I try to describe all they did for us. Many of the passengers left Port Said and went to Cairo to await a ship there, and they were looked after just the same. We were glad when we knew that we were going on the Andre Lebon, because we were very tired of our stay at Port Said, although they had been so good to us. We were very comfortably treated aboard the Andre Lebon also, and at each port we touched the boat was thrown open to the public and to any friends of the passengers. We received very hearty greetings and were congratulated on the lucky escape we had had."

In answer to a question from our representative, Mrs. Sutherland said that very few of the passengers had any of their possessions insured, and even those who had, were not insured for much. Personally she did not insure at all and had lost everything.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co. to sell by Public Auction

on WEDNESDAY & THURS. AY. the 16th & 17th February 1916 commencing each day at 11 a.m.

at Messrs F. Blackhead & Co's. Store, Ice House Road. A Large Quantity of Ship-chandler's Stores, etc., etc.

comprising— Brass check, angle and globe valves, brass elbows, tees, nipples, coupling and unions, brass and iron screws and split pins, iron and wooden blocks, engines and carpenter's tools, assorted files, engine packing, iron ware for ship use, canvas and rubber hose, paint, varnish and enamel, cooling stores and utensils.

etc., etc. Also 1 Detachable motor, 21 H.P. On view from Monday, the 14th February 1916.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.— "COMET."

\$5.45 per case ex store.

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168 Des Vaux Road Central (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

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Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desirous to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPH

FLOOD PICTURES

of

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VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING.

Subject to sufficient entries being received, an Amateur Boxing Competition open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on Friday, February 25th.

Conditions: (a) 3 two-minute rounds. If undecided an extra round of one minute.

(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs. 132 lbs. and 146 lbs. (c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.

Entries staying weight to be addressed to J. Deakin Esq. c/o V.R.C. before February 15th. No Entrance Fee.

No Competition if less than 18 entries.

The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries. Don't forget: after the Show, Surprize and Light Refreshments! ALEXANDRA CAFE. Oper. To: Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25th.

The Powerful Dramas in 3 parts.

"A LIFE REDEEMED."

and "MID RACING BEASTS."

With Comic and Interesting Pictures.

WEDNESDAY, January 26th.

A NIGHT WITH THE H.K. POLICE RESERVE.

HEAR THEIR BIG BRASS BAND.

HEAR THE SKIRL 'O' THEIR PIPES

HEAR THE COMIC & SENTIMENTAL SONGS

and, above all.

SEE "WIFFLES THE VICTIM OF JEALOUSY."

and

"YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS DAY."

NOTICES.

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digestive system. It is the only
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authorities in the treatment of
all cases of indigestion, constipation,
and all other ailments of the
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique Chinese & Curios

(Just Arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Collector Mr. Lah Ven Kee). The Undersigned has received instruction to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 28th January, 1916 Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A Valuable Collection of Antique Chinese & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties & Kanghi to Towkang periods. Comprising—5 coloured, 3-coloured & blue & white vases, plates, bowls, Figures, etc.

Sang-de-bœuf Vases, white "Goddess of Mercy" Ming Very fine bronze incense burner. Chow do 5-coloured & powder blue vases. Kanghi do famille rose jars. Yung Ching

Old lacquered Screens with 5-coloured decoration & porcelain pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

Also

A few pictures of Finely Carved Soochow Redwood

Catalogue will be issued.

On view from Thursday, the 27th Instant.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Roast—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shin	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lam	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Ballock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
do.—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tan	lb.	14
Heart—Ngau Sun	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kim	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keak	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yim	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mai	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keak	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pui	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chirlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keak	lb.	13
Ery—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tan	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	23
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	lb.	24
Cornd—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	23
Leg—Chu Pui	lb.	23
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tan Keak	set	8
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	12
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	22
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	22
Smoking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	26
Suet, Beef—Shang N' a Yau	lb.	26
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	38
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Greese—N'go	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	40
Hen—Na	lb.	65
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Codfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mun Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Ti To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupe—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Habitat—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Pa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobster—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tao Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Kong	lb.	15
Plaice—Tan Yu	lb.	15
Pommet, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	26
Pommet, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	23
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kau Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Obafoc)—Tia Chua Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

肉食	(Hides), Macao, —San Hing Chiu	3	山牛
	Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lut	1	蜜酒
	Cassimola, —Young To	12	桃酒
扒龍尾	Cocculus, —Ye Tse	12	椰子
	Grapes—Po Tai Tse	30	于蜜酒
肉牛鹹	Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	8	蜜酒
肉牛燒	—America, —Kau Shan Liang Mung	10	蜜酒山
油牛	Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	28	乾花酒
肉牛湯	—Fresh,	8	花酒
扒肉牛	Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5	秘酒城
扒牛	Sweet	8	
腩牛	Pears, (American), —Kun San Shoot Lay	19	梨酒山
腩牛	(Canton), Cooking, —Sha Li	10	梨酒
腩牛	Peanuts, —Fa Shang	10	花生
腩牛	Plantain, —Tai Chin	10	蕉大
腩牛	Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14	李紅
頭牛	Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yan	14	桔酒
心牛	—Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	14	桔酒
肩牛	Walnuts, —Hop To	15	桃合
脚牛	—Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	15	桃合
腰牛	Watermelon, —(Am), —Kau San Sai Kwa	each	瓜西山

VEGETABLES, etc.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Cheek	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tan	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	lb.	8
Long—Tan Kok	lb.	10
Best Root—Hung Choi Tan	each	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brijala, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	lb.	6
do.—Red—Hung Ke	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	lb.	19
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb.	14
Cass Shoo, bunch—Kau Shan	lb.	8
Carrots—Kau Shan	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb.	25
(Chilies) Dried—Kau Lap Chin	lb.	10
do.—Red—Hung Pa Chin	lb.	8
do.—Green—Ching Lap Chin	lb.	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	lb.	8
Ginger, Sun Tan	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	8
do.—old—Lo Keung	lb.	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	lb.	1
Let us—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb.	8
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	8
do.—Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ya Tai	lb.	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	lb.	35
Must Melon, Amer.—Kau San Hing Kwa	each	—
Onions	lb.	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tan	lb.	8
do.—Green—Shang Chong	lb.	8
Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Chong Tan	lb.	8
Parley—Kau Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tan	lb.	8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Hui Tsai	lb.	3
Japan—Yut Pan Sha Tsai	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shin Tsai	lb.	3
Foochow—Tao-chow Sha Tsai	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	3
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	3
Sage—Tse So	lb.	8
Shallots—Kau Chung Tan	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	6
Tsao—Wu Tan	lb.	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
do.—English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Ewa	lb.	4
(American)—Kau San Hing Kwa	lb.	4
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsai	lb.	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shan	lb.	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	6
Tau	lb.	6

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

1. Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	8
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	7
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st, September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce.—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 40 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject of an additional charge of 15 per cent.

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

STERLING SHARES.

(PRICES BY MAIL FROM SINGAPORE DATED January 14th, 1916.)

Nom. Value.	Buyers.	Sellers.
2- Allagar	1/10 1/2	2/1 1/2
1 Anglo-Java	12/ 1/2	14/ 1/2
2- Anglo-Malay	10/ 1/2	11/ 1/2
1 Ayer Kuning	13/ 1/2	15/ 1/2
2- Batang Malaka	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 Batu Caves	220/ 1/2	230/ 1/2
1 Batu Tiga	50/ 1/2	57/ 1/2
2- Bekoh	2/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 Bukit Kajang	27/ 1/2	28/ 1/2
2- Bukit Mertajam	2/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 Bukit Rajah	100/ 1/2	110/ 1/2
2- Bukit Selangor	1/ 1/2	1/ 1/2
2- Bukit Sembawang	2/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 Castlefield	67/ 1/2	77/ 1/2
2- Cherongese	3/ 1/2	3/ 1/2
2- Chimpul 1/3 pd.	14/ 1/2	15/ 1/2
2- Cicely Ord.	14/ 1/2	15/ 1/2
2- Prof.	14/ 1/2	15/ 1/2
2- Consolidated Malay.	8/ 1/2	9/ 1/2
1 Damansara	60/ 1/2	65/ 1/2
1 Dennistown	22/ 1/2	23/ 1/2
1 Duff	5/ 1/2	6/ 1/2
2- Edinburgh	6/ 1/2	7/ 1/2
2- Galang Besar	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 Goleconda	43/ 1/2	51/ 1/2
1 Hajeop	6/ 1/2	8/ 1/2
2- Haewood	2/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 Highlands & L'lands	40/ 1/2	45/ 1/2
2- Jasin	1/ 1/2	1/ 1/2
2- Kamuning Perak	2/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 Kapar Para	82/ 1/2	92/ 1/2
1 Kapitalla	14/ 1/2	16/ 1/2
2- K-mboh	2/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
2- Kota Tinggi	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 Kula Lumpur	72/ 1/2	82/ 1/2
2- Labu (F.M.S.)	5/ 1/2	5/ 1/2
1 Lanadron	37/ 1/2	42/ 1/2
1 Langen	32/ 1/2	38/ 1/2
1 Ledbury	37/ 1/2	42/ 1/2
2- Linggi Ord.	1/ 1/2	1/ 1/2
2- London Asiatic	6/ 1/2	7/ 1/2
1 Lumut	32/ 1/2	37/ 1/2
1 Malacca 1/3 Pref.	75/ 1/2	82/ 1/2
1 Ord.	77/ 1/2	85/ 1/2
2- Malayalam	21/ 1/2	21/ 1/2
2- Merlimau	3/ 1/2	4/ 1/2
1 Mount Austin	18/ 1/2	21/ 1/2
1 Nordanal	18/ 1/2	19/ 1/2
2- Padang Jawa	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
2- Patalling	29/ 1/2	31/ 1/2
1 Pegoh	35/ 1/2	40/ 1/2
2- Perak	3/ 1/2	4/ 1/2
1 Permas	18/ 1/2	20/ 1/2
2- Port Dickson ukntpf	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 Rembia Pref.	18/ 1/2	21/ 1/2
1 Rembia Ord.	17/ 1/2	20/ 1/2
2- R. Est. of Knap	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
1 R. Invest Plant Trust 17/6-pd	13/ 1/2	15/ 1/2
1 Seaford	70/ 1/2	77/ 1/2
2- Selangor	19/ 1/2	22/ 1/2
1 Sendayan	21/ 1/2	25/ 1/2
1 Seremban	17/ 1/2	20/ 1/2
1 Sielang	42/ 1/2	45/ 1/2
2- Singapore Para	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
2- Singapore United	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
2- Straits S. Bertam	3/ 1/2	4/ 1/2
2- Sumatra Para	6/ 1/2	6/ 1/2
1 Sungai Choh	45/ 1/2	55/ 1/2
1 Sungai Kapar	7/ 1/2	8/ 1/2
1 Sungai Krian Pref.	37/ 1/2	42/ 1/2
1 Tebrau	37/ 1/2	42/ 1/2
2- United Serdang	9/ 1/2	9/ 1/2
1 United Sua Betong	22/ 1/2	27/ 1/2
2- United Sumatra	4/ 1/2	5/ 1/2
2- United Temiang	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
2- Valdor	1/ 1/2	2/ 1/2
2- Vallambrosa	15/ 1/2	17/ 1/2
2- Yam Seng	4/ 1/2	5/ 1/2

DOLLAR SHARES.

1 Alor Gajah	9 25	3 50
10 Ayer Hutan	26 00	30 00
1 Ayer Kuning	1 15	1 25
1 Ayer Molek	2 10	2 25
3 Ayer Panas	9 00	9 50
1 Balgownie	5 00	6 00
10 Bukit Timah	14 00	16 00
1 Bukit K. B.	0 85	0 90
1 Bukit Katil	0 75	0 85
1 Bukit Jelotong	0 65	0 75
3 Changkat Serdang	8 50	9 00
1 Glenealy	1 30	1 40
5 Haytor	7 50	8 50
10 Indragiri	10 00	11 00
1 Jeram Kuantan	1 25	1 45
1 Jimah	0 85	0 95
3 Kelemak	4 25	4 75
3 Kempas	5 00	5 50
3 Lunas	2 00	2 25
1 Malaka Pinda	4 10	4 25
2 Malakoff	0 75	0 85
1 Mandai Tekong	3 10	3 30
1 Merrui	2 30	3 00
2 New Serendah	4 80	5 10
3 Nyalas	16 00	17 00
5 Paj-m	1 50	1 65
1 Pantai	0 70	0 80
10 Pulau Bulang \$8.50 pd.	2 30	3 00
1 Ponggor	10 00	11 00
3 Radella	9 00	10 00
2 Sandycroft	0 17 1/2	0 25
1 Sembong	2 00	2 50
2 Sungai Bagan	0 85	0 95
1 Tambalak	15 50	16 25
10 Tapah	9 50	10 25
5 Teluk Anson	0 95	1 10
2 Trafalgar	0 55	0 65
1 Ulu Pandan	1 70	1 25
1 United Malacca		

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Tel. address, Rectitude.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at AH WEE'S DAIRY, 31 Peking Road, ON LEE, Compradore, Haiphong Road, HUNG CHA, NG, Compradore, Haiphong Road, KWONG FOOK, Compradore, Haiphong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW, Compradore, Haiphong Road.

LIM KEE, Compradore, Macao

Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffins and Dinners—a new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 30 Meals for \$20.00 good for any meal or a la Carte up to 75 Cents.

We Guarantee every thing put up and Sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 75 Cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every description. Just give us a Trial and you will be more than Satisfied.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND

1 1/2 to 15" 5" to 15" 3" to 10"

CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,600 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

In which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914

1—Authorized Capital, £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital, £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds, £3,857,047

III—Life and Annuity Funds, £1,167,290

Sinking Fund Account, £29,250

Revenue Fire Branch, £2,381,516

Life and Annuity Branches, £1,141,393

Marine Department, £37,233

Other Receipts, £478,940

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.

Price per single copy—25 cents.

Annual Subscription—\$13 (including postage \$17).

— PHOTOGRAPH —

The photograph on the current issue is a picture Hongkong, Westward.

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NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until noon on the undermentioned date for the following services:

Meat Monday, 7th February, 1916.

Fuel (Coal, etc.) Thursday, 17th February, 1916.

General Supplies Thursday, 17th February, 1916.

Hospital Supplies Monday, 14th February, 1916.

Washing Thursday, 17th February, 1916.

Barrack Services Thursday, 17th February, 1916.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered by 12 noon on the above dates in a closed envelope marked "Tender for Forage, etc." Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$0.50 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914).

\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$3,000,000.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915).

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two Loans are hereby notified that the Interest Installments for the month of January, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$20,000)—\$240,000 in all have been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.

Inspector General of Customs, Peking, 14th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from—ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply magical.

Wanted: 75¢

Send 1 box to any of the following:

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE

THE Steamship "JAPAN," having arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves/delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January 1916.

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Limited.

General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Limited, Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th Jan. to TUESDAY 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. BRUCE SHEPHERD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-eighth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February 1916 at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915. The Register of shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday 20th January to Tuesday 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary to the General Managers.

Hongkong 13th, January 1916.

NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTOR.

G. R.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon on the 24th day of February, 1916, for Indian Supplies.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "Tender for Indian Supplies". Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, January 25th, 1916.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

in Liquidation,

CLEARANCE SALE.

Discounts ranging from 25% to 50% FOR CASH.

All goods are marked with "before-the-war" prices.

GOLD, SILVER & NICKEL WATCHES of best ENGLISH, AMERICAN & SWISS manufacture. DIAMOND & GOLD JEWELLERY. SILVER & SILVER PLATED GOODS by MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd. SCIENTIFIC, NAUTICAL & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS by best ENGLISH firms.

Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Liquidators.

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1916.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-

POA DOCK Co., Ltd.

Shareholders desirous of making inquiries in respect of the de'enture issue should apply to the Company's office in Hongkong.

All applications for debentures must be sent in before the 29th February 1916.

Forms may be had on application.

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVED SINGAPORE AND SOT MANUFACTURES

Factory at Yuenai

OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & 112

We are the leading Manufacturers of this class of Goods. Our Trade is the most extensive and profitable in the Colony. We give our special quality of Goods. We give our special quality of Goods. We give our special quality of Goods.

COMMERCIAL.

Projected Leather Factory at Kiri.

Preparations are being made for the founding of a hide and leather factory in Kiri. The head office will be in Kiri with branches at Changchun, Mukden and Newchwang.

For the Manufacture of Dyestuffs.

It has been decided to convert the Oshima Distillery of the Tokyo Gas Company into an independent concern under the name of The Tokyo Chemical Industry Company for the manufacture of dyestuffs and other materials refined out of coal refuse which can be supplied in abundance by the Tokyo Gas Co.

Singapore Rubber Exports.

The total exports for the year 1915 were 76,453,866 lbs. against 41,050,000 in 1914 and 26,350,539 in 1913. The greatest increase has been to the United States which last year took 43 millions against 11½ millions in 1914 and 5½ millions in 1913. The shipments to Great Britain were 28½ millions a rise of a million and a half on the year and 8½ on the two years. Continental shipments doubled last year to nearly five millions.

Soap Factory for Hankow.

In view of the fact that immense quantities of soap are imported into China every year, the Peking Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has lately appropriated a large sum of money for the establishment of an up-to-date soap factory in Hankow so as to restore privileges, afford employment to the people and encourage industry. The work will be started by May of this year, according to the vernacular press.

To be Opened to Foreign Trade.

Nearly two years have elapsed, says an Exchange, since the announcement of the Chinese Government's intention to open Langkou, Lienshanwan, Changchikou, Shinyuancheng, Tsouanfu, Dolonor and Tsinfeng to foreign trade. In addition to the actual opening of the port of Langkou to foreign trade on November 1, last year, the Central Government has now ordered all the Ministries and Bureaux to hurry their preparations so that the remaining six cities may be formally opened within this year for the advancement of both foreign and Chinese commerce.

New York's Steel Trade.

New York, Nov. 24.—The Iron Age will say to-morrow: "The steel trade is running on a speed which may easily carry it past any dangerous signal. The rapid advance of prices is viewed with concern in some quarters, but the protests are rather of helplessness in the face of such a situation. The Pennsylvania Railroad's announcement of the withdrawal of its inquiry for 11,000 cars, on which the bids showed a starting advance in prices—nearly 100 per cent. in some cases over the lowest car bids of the year—is the first strong demerit in the home market. The complaints steel producers have been hearing thus far have rather come from manufacturing consumers who could not fill their orders for lack of steel or who could get no place on the books of the mills for steel sure to be needed in the second quarter of next year. Following the recent statement that France would limit further steel buying in this country because of high prices, a London cable announces that the Allies have reached such a state of munitions manufacture that further orders need not be placed here. It is true that there is no new steel business in the hands of the Allies agents here, but it is known that orders were taken on quantities beyond those named in existing contracts. Further, whatever the increased munitions capacity of the Allies, they have found no way of increasing their output of steel. So far as reminders that the war demand will not go on indefinitely anticipate some of the dangers in the present steel situation, they are not unwelcome. There has been no little uneasiness over the prospect that home consumption would suffer while mills were busy with attractive war contracts."

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S-SHILLERS										SA-SALES										S-BUYERS										S-MONETARY									
STOCK.		To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date																									
						Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Since 14th May. to now		Since 14th May. to now																									
Banks.																																							
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.		\$815 3/4	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	845	x div.	790	c. div.	{20% at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15																									
Marine Insurance.														{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.																									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.		415	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425		360		{Final of 19 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914																									
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.		182 1/2	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan.	180		160		{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914																									
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.		491 1/2	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	497 1/2		485		{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914																									
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.		265	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	270		225		{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914																									
Fire Insurance.																																							
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.		152	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	162		130		{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.																									
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.		410	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420		385		{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.																									
Shipping.																																							
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.		113 1/2	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	113		45		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.		20 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23		19		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.		177 1/2	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	182		96		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Shell T'port & Trading Co. Ltd.		89 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	90 1/2	x div.	82 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.		37	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	39		32		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Refineries.																																							
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.		132	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	134		111		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.		357	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46		27 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Mining.																																							
Kailan Mining Administration		30 1/2	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2		30 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.		34	200,000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	4		3 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Tronoh Mines Ltd.		27 1/2	150,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2		25 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Ural Caspian		34 1/2	795,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov.	41		37 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.																																							
H'kong & S.W. & G. Co., Ltd.		75 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81 1/2		68		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.		81 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	88 1/2		57		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.		60	55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	49		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.		92 1/2	35,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2		80		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.																																							
Anglo French Lands		194	13,000	\$100	1100	128	July	120	Dec.	116		112		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.		108	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116		112		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
H'kong Land Investment Co.		105	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111	x div.	108		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.		64 1/2	150,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2		610		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
H'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.		40	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40		40		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Shanghai Lands		1107	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	69	Oct.	106		101		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
West Point Building Co., Ltd.		84	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	84		70		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
H'kong Central Estates		103	10,000	\$100	all	103	June	66	Feb.	84		70		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Cotton Mills.																																							
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.		147 1/2	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	125	May	180		135		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.		13 1/2	75,000	\$10	all	142	Jan.	11	Mar.	17		13 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Laon Kung Mow		71	80,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	b.	50		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Shanghai Cottons		192	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105		90		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Miscellaneous.																																							
Yangtzepous		16	175,000	\$5	all	—	—	—	—	6 1/2		5 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.		104 1/2	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10		10		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.		480	50,000	\$5	all	490	July	4	April	4 1/2		4 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Do. (Spec. shares)		—	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10 10		8 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.		10	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10 10		8 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.		39	40,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34		31		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.		94 1/2	400,000	\$10	all	69	Jan.	5	Dec.	11		6 70		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.		43	50,000	\$25	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	45		39		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.		180	5,500	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190		184		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.		31	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	43 1/2		25		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.		5 1/2	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5 50		4 50		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Langkats.																																							
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)		110	25,000	\$10	all	104 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10		9		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Do. (New)		85 cts.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	51		40 cts.		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Philippines.																																							
H. Price & Co., Ltd.		5	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	4		4		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Societe des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin		20	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5		5		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.		33 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	5 00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2		3 00		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.		16	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18		16		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
Watson and Co., Ltd.		6 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6 30	Dec.	6 30	x div.	6 1/2	x div.	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
William Powell, Limited		35 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7		5 1/2		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									
S. C. Morning Post		29	6,920	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29		29		{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14																									

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 17 1/2 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$9.00 buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$5 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$9.00 buyers.
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 8 buyers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$6 buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$2 1/4 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$16 1/4 buyers.
Langkats 21 buyers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$8 1/4 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$4 1/2 buyers.	New Serendah \$2.75 buyers.

WRIGHT & HORNEY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JAN. 26, 1916.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 26th.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	Gold Leaf per oz.
1/11 3/8	Demand Bombay	On Saigon	\$57.10
1/11 7/16	T/T Calcutta	On Bangkok	\$10.20
30 d/s	Demand Calcutta	Buying.	Bar Silver per oz.
1/11 1/2	T/T Manila	4 m/s. L/C	\$27 1/4
60 d/s	Demand Manila	4 m/s. D/P	2 1/2-1/8
1/11 5/8	T/T San Francisco	6 m/s. L/C	2 1/2-3/8
4 m/s.	Demand San Francisco	30 d/s. S'ey & M.	2 1/2-3/8
1/11 1/16	T/T New York	30 d/s. San Francisco	2 1/2-3/8
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T Japan	4 m/s. Manila	Nom.
T/T Singapore	Demand Germany	4 m/s. France	2 1/2
T/T Japan	T/T France	6 m/s. France	2 1/2
T/T India	Demand India		
145 1/2			

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, Peking,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
Kobe, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$2,210,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,460,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL
Manager
Hongkong, 1st July 1915

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches:
Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama
Agencies at:
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods.

EISHI ONO, Manager

Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager

Excluding, 11th April, 1912.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$18,000,000

\$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.

W. L. Eastenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. B. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. S. Sherrin.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

MANAGER, Shanghai—A. G. Stepher, Esq.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

